DIVIDEND PAYERS AMONG THE GOLD STOCKS—Page 15

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THE FINANCIAL POST

The Canadian Newspaper for Business Men and Investors

Canadian Mining News Department Page 15

Vol. XXIV | Member of Audit Bureau of Circulations | PUBLICATION OFFICE: TORONTO, JANUARY 8, 1931 | 10c a Copy; $5.00 a Year | No. 2

The Nation's Business

Book Paper Mills Unfair to Customers
Investigation Under Way
Automobile Rates Basis Should be Revised

SERIOUS MISMANAGEMENT IN FINE PAPER INDUSTRY

AN INVESTIGATION into conditions in the newsprint industry in Canada, conducted at the request of some heavy investors, dealt at some length with the unsatisfactory treatment of the industry's customers by many of the leading mills. But this inability of the newsprint makers to win and hold the confidence of their customers never reached the degree of offensiveness and lack of consideration that has been shown by manufacturers of fine papers.

In the past The Financial Post has revealed that the fine paper makers were treating their customers so badly, so offensively, in the matter of price, quality and service, that it was extremely shortsighted, very bad business and sure to lead to disaster. The paper makers, in response to this information and sound advice, proceeded to boycott The Financial Post and the MacLean publications, and to use influence among their friends to do the same.

* * *

NOW comes A. E. Cadman, secretary of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Ass'n, in his annual review. He says imports of fine papers have been increasing for some years, and argues that if they were supplied by Canadian mills it would represent a considerable addition to the number of workers employed, and the distribution of a large amount of money in Canada in the form of wages, railroad charges and various other ways.

Whose fault is it? What is Mr. Cadman doing to improve the situation?

* * *

NO CANADIAN wants to import paper if he can possibly get it in Canada, but the fine paper makers in particular are entirely to blame themselves. They have refused to supply paper of the quality the Canadian public demand. They blame the leading printers and publishers for not forcing inferior paper on Canadian buyers. They tell them they must either take it or leave it. It is not the printers but their customers, Canadian merchants and manufacturers—who refuse to accept unsuitable paper.

The Canadian manufacturers who must compete with foreign producers must have equally good catalogues, booklets, etc.; must advertise their goods in equally well printed magazines and business papers. Inferior paper will not print the fine illustrations that will sell goods from catalogues or advertisements.

Canadian fine paper makers have answered that their paper was "good enough"; but "good enough" is not good enough for other Canadian manufacturers who have to compete with foreign producers.

* * *

MR. CADMAN is doing his association very bad service when he thus appeals to the public to buy inferior Canadian paper and service, instead of educating his own members to modernize their plants, throw out the obsolete machinery which so many of them have and to produce the paper, which they easily can do, that the Canadian manufacturers need for their catalogues and publishers need for their papers.

Happily, there are signs of awakening. Big investors in some of the heavily watered fine paper companies—like Howard Smith Paper Mills—are demanding an explanation and are themselves conducting an investigation. The investigation—if the results are published—may provide investors and the public with some interesting facts.

* * *

AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE

WHILE early newspaper publicity featured the alleged "unreasonableness" of rates charged by automobile insurance companies in Ontario in 1929, the most valuable part of the report on automobile insurance rates issued last week by the Hon. Justice Hodgins, would seem to be his recommendations and suggestions as to how rates should be formulated in the future.

Obviously, Commissioner Hodgins is fearful lest government regulation of the automobile insurance business in Canada become bound up in the "enormous mass of machinery and investigation, technical and otherwise, as in some states of the union." He suggests as an alternative that the method of rate control adopted in Great Britain for workmen's compensation insurance be applied with modifications to automobile insurance in Ontario, with a view to exercising the simplest possible control over the rate-making procedure of the companies. He believes in arming government officials with power to deal with excessive rates if necessary, but he is also a firm believer in the minimum of governmental interference in the insurance business.

* * *

IT IS to be hoped that the leading officials of companies writing this business in Canada will use the suggestions offered them by the commissioner and will, within the present year, make a definite attempt to improve their actual rate-making practice, which was so heavily scored by the commissioner, and that they will also take steps to improve the abuses of the present agency system which were also criticized by Justice Hodgins.

The charge that the rates set by the Canadian Automobile Underwriters' Association in February, 1929, were unreasonably high—if indeed they were—is really only of academic in-

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47 DIVIDENDS RAISED IN 1930; 47 ARE LOWER

Over 350 Canadian Investments Give Same Return as in 1929

NO CHANGE IN MOST

38 Eliminate Payments While Nine Others Reduce Disbursements to Holders of Shares

Of 450 Canadian companies the shares of which are widely distributed, no less than 47 paid higher dividends per share in 1930 than in 1929, a compilation by The Financial Post shows. More than 350 maintained dividends on the same scale as in the previous year, while 47 eliminated or reduced dividends or bonuses.

This is the compilation in tabular form:

New Bonuses	5
Dividends Increased	17
Bonuses Increased	1
Initial Dividends	24
Dividends Unchanged	356*
Dividends Reduced	6
Bonuses Reduced	3
Dividends Passed	38
Total	450

*Approximate.

Without purporting to present an absolutely complete analysis of dividend and bonus distributions for the two years, a fairly accurate picture of the situation is gained from the action of 450 representative stocks, used as a basis for reports published in The Financial Post covering dividend payments for the final quarter of 1929. The same list, which comprises both preferred and common stocks of Canadian companies, is used to make comparison with 1930.

Of the 450 stocks reviewed, dividends were passed during the year in the case of 38, while 6 others suffered reduction. It is, however, enlightening and cheering to find that this rather unpleasant cloud has its silver lining, consisting in the fact that no less than 24 stocks have been brought into the ranks of dividend-payers, or, as in the case of three of these, have resumed payments after a lapse of time.

Many Increased Dividends Also

On top of this, and still further off-setting the 'cuts,' 17 other stocks were put on higher dividend bases, actual payments covering from one to the entire four quarters of the year just closed.

Of the balance of approximately 356 stocks reviewed, these cancel-out, as it were, being unchanged, un-

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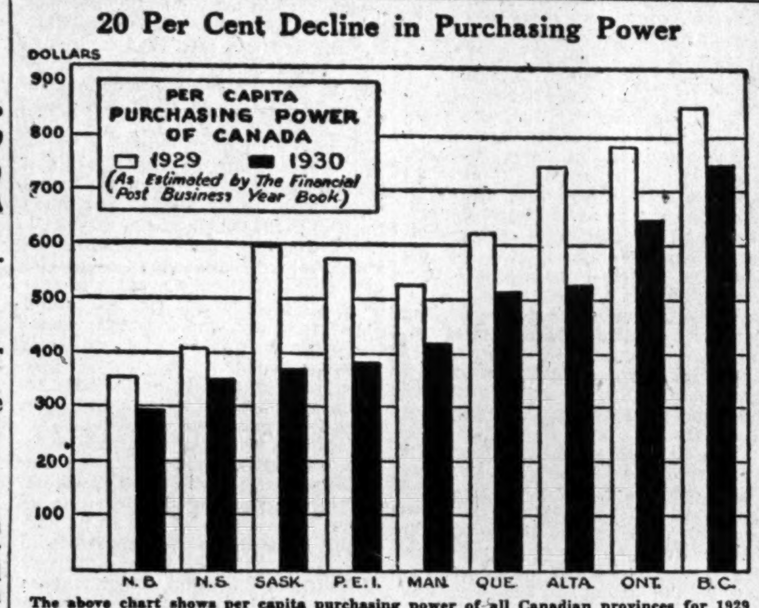
20 Per Cent Decline in Purchasing Power



The above chart shows per capita purchasing power of all Canadian provinces for 1929 and 1930 as compiled by The Financial Post Business Year Book. It will be noticed that British Columbia lead all provinces both in 1929 and 1930. A complete analysis of Canada's buying power, 1930, will be found on page 7.

Say Abitibi Co. About to Buy St. Lawrence

Reports that Abitibi Power & Paper Co. would acquire St. Lawrence Corp., which is the holding company for Brompton Pulp & Paper Co., St. Lawrence Paper Mills Co. and Lake St. John Power & Paper Co., have been growing in strength until in the last week it has become the impression of prominent financial men in Toronto and Montreal that an announcement is imminent. The Financial Post, however, is informed that no definite arrangement has been come to and that there is no announcement to make at present.

It is safe to say, however, that every practicable merger of pulp and paper interests has been discussed in the last three months in meetings of principals of the respective leading Canadian companies. Among these it is certain that the possibilities of an alignment of interests of Abitibi Power & Paper Corp. and St. Lawrence Corp. have been closely studied. This or other mergers are apt to occur in 1931 but it will not be until every company entering such a merger has been convinced that definite, distinct advantages will result in operating economies, overhead savings, or removing of uneconomic competition. Proposed bases of union are receiving, it is understood, far more intensive scrutiny than was the case a year or two ago when similar proposals were made. This makes it harder for negotiating parties to come together as each thinks its own situation better than the others.

Reorganizations of capital structures, either preceding a merger or in connection with it, are expected in some quarters. None of the pro-

(Continued on page 2, col. 5)

ROBT. MITCHELL EARNS DIVIDEND TWICE OVER

Estimate Profits Equal to About $2 a Share on Common

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Earnings of Robert Mitchell Co. in 1930 are expected to approximate earlier estimates of $2 a share on the common stock. This will compare with dividend requirements of $1 a share and earnings of $4.83 a share in 1929.

The past year has not been without its difficulties. Although the company has handled a satisfactory volume of business, lower commodity prices has found reflection in inventories, a factor which will have to be taken into consideration in reckoning profits for 1930.

Outlook Not Discouraging

The outlook is not discouraging. Robert Mitchell has recently obtained some fair sized contracts including work on the new Grace Dart Home in Montreal and the Architects Building, while the big Aldred Building job, though approaching completion, is not finished yet.

Equipment orders awarded to the car companies by the Canadian National and the Canadian Pacific Railways, should find reflection in operations of the foundry division of Robert Mitchell shortly. Contracts for bearings, etc., have not been let as yet, but the current equipment needs of the railroads will require considerable work from the bronze companies.

Working Costs Reduced

Merger of National Bronze Co. with the other divisions of Robert Mitchell is effecting reductions in working costs. National Bronze operates a foundry at St. Laurent, erected early last year. Its activities were segregated at first, but in October it was decided to operate the company as a division of Robert Mitchell with a view to reducing working expenses.

The forthcoming report covering 1930 is expected to show a satisfactory liquid position. In 1929 working capital amounted to $1,051,925, with current assets totalling $1,348,158 and current liabilities of $296,233.

No Financing Last Year

The company has carried out no financing during the past year and the number of common shares which are outstanding to the extent of 70,000 will be the same as at the end of 1929. Rights were offered to shareholders in June, 1929, at $37 a share increasing the number outstanding by 20,000.

Proceeds from the sale of these shares were used for the purchase of land, equipment and the construction of buildings for the new foundry at St. Laurent. The foundry contains five electric bronze furnaces capable of producing 3,750 pounds of metal an hour and is laid out along modern lines.

Has Contract With C. P. R.

Early in 1930 Robert Mitchell secured a two-year contract from the Canadian Pacific Railway to supply a portion of that company's bronze

(Continued on page 2, col. 5)

Durant Announcement Is Expected This Week

Passing of Control to Canadian Interests Believed Effected—President Still in New York

Announcement is expected by January 10 of a new alignment of Durant Motors of Canada. It is highly probable that the Canadian company will sever its connections with Durant of Delaware, which has controlled the company and which has contractual relations with the Canadian unit. It is likely the company will come under Canadian control.

Durant of Delaware, as reported in The Financial Post on January 1, is indebted to York Acceptance Corp., subsidiary of the Canadian company, to the amount of $1,250,000. Security for this loan is the controlling shares of the Canadian company. Durant of Delaware is apparently not in position to repay this loan or to put up other collateral. In the circumstances, it is believed that the loan has been called.

R. D. Kerby, president and general manager of Durant of Canada, so far has declined to comment on the impending changes affecting his company. From other sources, however, it has been learned definitely that changes are coming. It is significant that in the last two or three weeks Mr. Kerby has spent most of his time in New York.

A Montreal despatch to New York stated that a syndicate of Toronto and Montreal interests had been formed to acquire the controlling interest in the company.

There is apparently no legal bar to York Acceptance Corp. as a subsidiary holding the controlling interest in Durant of Canada. This probably would not be a permanent arrangement, however.

It is thought likely that the announcement which is expected this week will state whether or not it is the intention of the Canadian company to link its fortunes with any United States automobile manufacturer.

24 Years of Service

With this issue The Financial Post reaches its twenty-fourth birthday and it feels that it is still living up to the promise made in the first issue of providing "a weekly newspaper that would sort out the important and reliable information available on each of the legitimate investments of Canada, and present it in a manner readily understood and easily perused by the general reader; a paper that would not only give the news thus obtained, but add to it by special enquiries through expert writers from the best authoritative sources."

The Financial Post has aimed also to expose financial manipulation and dishonest promoters and has ended the careers of many groups of investment pirates. Often this has brought pressure and even persecution on the paper from influential sources. It would no doubt surprise our readers if they knew of the powerful attempts made to embarrass The Financial Post and its publishers as a result of its recent exposure of crooked practices in mining finance. Many highly placed politicians, party bosses, and government officials—even M. P.'s and cabinet ministers—were involved in the mining racket and when The Financial Post put an end to the vast artificial framework of mining stock gambling there were many influential individuals who suffered along with the brokers, some of whom were merely tools for higher ups.

The constructive side of finance and investment is the primary interest of The Financial Post but it will never hesitate to do what is needed to expose attempts to impose upon investors.

The first issue, dated January 12, 1907, said:

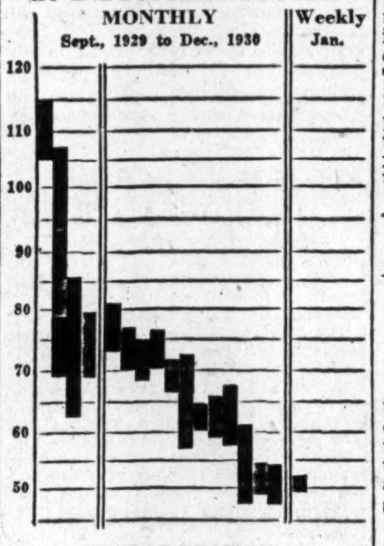
"The Financial Post will not hesitate to point out the defects and deceptions of any financial undertaking designed to impose on the public. With the gaze of investors in other countries now turned to Canada, its railways, its farm lands, its manufacturing and its mines, the opportunities are numerous for the financial sharper and the dishonest promoter. We know of Cobalt mining claims, not mines, the stock of which is being peddled out in American cities on a basis of hundreds of thousands of dollars, and in two cases that have come to personal notice, no mineral in place has been discovered and all the claims possess is a working permit to discover.

"Recently the Liverpool Daily Post pointed out that Canadians themselves should devise means by which the reputable undertakings among them could be distinguished from the disreputable. Such a course, it is said, would confer an immense benefit upon British investors and facilitate the introduction of the capital and experience essential to the development of the country. In this relation The Financial Post, which aims at an extensive circulation in Great Britain, proposes to furnish every assistance possible."

Stock Market

20 INDUSTRIAL STOCKS

MONTHLY Sept., 1929 to Dec., 1930 | Weekly Jan.



MARKET INDICATOR

20 Industrial Stocks	High	Low
Week of Jan. 6	52.2	49.6
Week of Dec. 30	51.0	49.1
Month of Jan., 1930	78.9	69.6
8 Bank Stocks		
Week of Jan. 6	242	238
Week of Dec. 30	242	238
Month of Jan., 1930	273	255
10 Public Utilities		
Week of Jan. 6	81	77
Week of Dec. 30	79	76
Month of Jan., 1930	101	94

GOODYEAR TIRE FUTURE BRIGHT SAYS OFFICIAL

With Costs Lower, Tire Reductions Should Not Affect 1931 Profits

HAS QUICK TURNOVER

No Sensational Advances Expected — Company Benefits From Highly Liquid Position

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. of Canada, should have in 1931 at least as good an experience as in 1930. C. H. Carlisle, president and general manager, reports in a letter to shareholders that profits for the last quarter of 1930, which was the first quarter of the current fiscal period of 15 months, exceeded those for the same quarter of 1929. In his opinion, moreover, an improvement should be shown in the tire and automotive industry during the first quarter of 1931. Questioned further as to 1931 and 1932 prospects of his company, he states that he expects no sensational advance but also no set-backs.

Because eight tire manufacturers in the Dominion made a cut since Jan. 1, 1931, of 10 per cent in the price to dealers on practically all types of automobile tires sold in Canada, a representative of The Financial Post asked Mr. Carlisle whether this would cause him to modify his views as to the profits which would be made by his company in 1931.

"What views do you refer to?" asked Mr. Carlisle.

"At your annual meeting on November 5 you said that you did not look for a rapid recovery of business conditions nor for the immediate restoration of prices to the average level of the last five years. You said that conditions would likely improve slowly but soundly. You anticipated that both the motor car industry and the tire industry would show a marked improvement in volume of sales over that of the fiscal year which ended on September 30, 1930. Your letter to shareholders now indicates that for the first three months your expectation has been realized and that you expect an improvement in the tire industry for the first three months of 1931. What your shareholders would like to know is whether the reduction in tire prices is likely to affect the level of 1931 profits."

Expects Marked Improvement

"I see no reason," replied Mr. Carlisle, "to change the opinion expressed at the annual meeting on November 5, or for the matter of that at the annual meeting a year earlier. I said in 1929 that I expected 1930 would not be nearly so favorable as 1928 or 1929, but that, whatever the conditions might be, this company would be in a position to maintain its full share of trade and that it would continue to operate on an economical basis. That is still true and we are maintaining our relative position in the industry in total sales.

"We come into 1931 and 1932 with four advantages: first, the parent company has no bonded indebtedness; second, we owe the banks nothing and have no interest to pay; third, we have current assets which are 21.77 times current liabilities; and fourth, we get our tire fabrics from our own subsidiary company, Goodyear Cotton Co. of Canada, which we have operating on the most economical basis possible. We have also the advantage in common with other tire manufacturers, as I pointed out at the annual meeting that market prices of cotton, which declined from 18.85 cents as of September 30, 1929, to 10.35 cents a year later, and of rubber, which declined in the same period from 19⅞ cents to 7½ cents, well below the cost of production at current rates. Our belief is that they will gradually rise to higher levels. If that happens, there will not be large write-offs for inventory declines as all found necessary last year."

Profits From Quick Turnover

"With these lower prices for raw materials, Mr. Carlisle, does this mean that Goodyear can give the 10 per cent reduction in tire prices and still make as large a profit?"

"The only changes are in the dollar volume of sales. There would be for the same number of units a 10 per cent reduction in dollar volume. The same percentage of profit on this reduced dollar volume would naturally mean a lower total in profits. A larger volume of sales, however, would correct that situation. The company has never depended for its profits on a large percentage profit. It has always sought a quick turnover. This company had last year a turnover of more than 11 times through its sales outlets. Quick

(Continued on page 2, col. 3)

$60,000,000 Credit Allotted to Canada By Proposed Pact

Proposed Loan Would Double China's Debt

Some idea of what the proposed loan would mean to China may be gained from the fact that at the present, the entire public debt of the country is only about $2,000,000,000 in Chinese silver currency. As the silver dollar at the present time is worth about 35 cents, this would reduce the total debt to about $700,000,000 in gold dollars. In other words if a loan for $1,000,000,000 were made, this would considerably more than double the present public debt.

At the present time income and disbursements in China just about balance and amount to a little over $450,000,000 a year in silver currency or about $150,000,000 gold dollars.

China's foreign and domestic obligations have been in arrears for some time but steps are now being taken to readjust these obligations and effect an early settlement of all duly contracted obligations.

China's Wheat and Flour Trade Would be Reserved for Dominion

TO THWART RUSSIA

Tripartite Plan Involving Canada, Britain and States is Political as Well as Commercial

From Our Own Correspondent

OTTAWA. — The announcement that Canada may extend credit to China for the purpose of financing sales of wheat and flour to the Chinese, has caused a flurry in diplomatic circles at Ottawa, Washington and London.

The announcement has informed the world of a well organized movement, among Anglo-Saxon countries, to capture the Chinese market, develop that backward country and, in a word, to effect its complete and, if possible, permanent economic conquest.

Now that the scheme has been announced, it is believed other world powers will become alarmed, will take active steps to thwart the effort, and chief among them will be Russia.

Political Purpose Important

Published reports, so far, have given a very incomplete picture of the proposal. It is, in reality, much more important than a foray, by Canada, into the Chinese market: it is much more important than a purely commercial proposition. In fact, the great driving force behind the scheme is said to be political, and the greatest objective, the prevention of the spread of Communism from Russia to China. The belief is held among prominent persons at Washington, London and Ottawa, that the leaders of the democratic nations must take early action if the 350,000,000 inhabitants of China are not to pass under Soviet sway.

The outline of the scheme has been known in official circles at Ottawa for some weeks, but all information has been guarded by pledges of secrecy. Now that this veil of secrecy has been torn aside, further details, indicating the conception of the proposal, may be given.

A Billion Dollar Loan

The proposal is to advance to the Nanking Nationalist government a loan of $1,000,000,000 repayable over a long term of years. The money would have to be spent in purchase of goods in the creditor countries—Great Britain, the United States and Canada. And the precise amounts to be expended in each country would be decided by the creditor governments.

The loan, probably, would be shouldered, among the three countries, upon a per capita basis. Of the $1,000,000,000 each country would provide as follows: Canada, $60,000,000; Great Britain, $250,000,000; United States, $690,000,000.

The benefits in the way of trade, it is understood, would be divided roughly, in this way—Canada would receive the Chinese market for grain and flour; the United States and Great Britain would divide the Chinese market for manufactured goods. There would be some sort of arrangement whereby the Chinese government would be pledged to grant tariff preferences to the three creditor countries for the duration of the loan.

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WHEAT TRADE OFF BUT PRICES MOVE TO HIGHER LEVELS

Buyers Now Realize Pool Situation is Well in Hand

From Our Own Correspondent

WINNIPEG.—There has been a steadier tone to the wheat market since the turn of the year, and while advances recorded have not been great, they are at least encouraged. Cash wheat closed above the 55-cent mark on Tuesday, five cents above the low recorded in the last week of the old year, and July got so close to the 60-cent mark as almost to bring that price back to the board. This occurred in the face of the fact that world wheat shipments have recently been at a small rate, and seems to indicate a general trade opinion that while there is nothing essentially bullish about the world wheat situation recent prices have been unnecessarily low.

Anxiety about the position of wheat pool stocks has largely diminished, and while these are known to be still uncomfortably large there is confidence that the new management is doing as well as possible with the situation, with the backing of both the banks and the Dominion government. While Mr. Bennett's speech at Regina failed to disclose the details of his understanding with the banks about liquidation of pool wheat he made it quite clear that nothing unduly precipitate need be feared. Traders here have been confident of that ever since the pool's difficulties recently came to a head, but it has taken longer for buyers abroad to realize that the matter was well in hand.

United States markets continue to be pegged by farm board buying at prices far above Canadian and world

(Continued on page 2, col. 5)

Canada Needs Salesmen To Gain China Market

That there are unlimited trade possibilities for Canada in China if Canadian salesmen will take the trouble to intelligently place their products before the actual buyers, is the opinion expressed by E. S. Edwards, Canadian director of the Johnston, Allan & Co. to The Financial Post. Mr. Edwards has just returned from China where he established a $1,000,000 investment at Swatow on behalf of his firm which does a world-wide trade in linen goods.

"Canada has ample goodwill in China, but from my own experience there I would say there are too many delegations and not enough salesmen to make the impression we should be making on this important market. The three most important items which Canada could readily sell to China are wheat, wheat flour and canned goods, yet one very substantial buyer of wheat flour, who in one day while I was there, purchased 250,000 bags of American flour, said the reason he had never bought Canadian flour was that he had never been approached by a Canadian salesman."

As to security, Mr. Edwards stated that the best security was the inherent honesty of the Chinamen, and that the experience of his own firm had been that the best results were obtained by dealing directly with the people with whom one wishes to do business, rather than seeking governmental support for any commercial proposition.

He expressed the opinion that the average Chinese business man will have infinite respect for any commercial agreement if it is made directly between buyer and seller and that on this basis, he thought Canadians could build up a far bigger market, for the three commodities mentioned above, than had hitherto been attempted. Mr. Edwards stated that his own firm in the course of a year would have perhaps $500,000 of partially manufactured merchandise distributed throughout the country adjoining Swatow, but that he had little fear of losing money through confiscation and banditry, due to the inherent honesty of those with whom they were dealing.

Salesmen Must Assist

As to the proposed new trade development which was recently announced by Premier Bennett, Mr. Edwards thought that this might be of considerable aid in establishing a Canadian connection, but that in order that it be successful he said there must be far greater direct effort on the part of Canadian salesmen in order to stimulate a steady demand for Canadian produce.

In the past few years, Canada has increased her exports to China very considerably, in wheat and wheat flour, due largely to the fact that the Orient is nearly always a good potential buyer of low-priced or low-grade grain and wheat and wheat flour. The low grade of the 1928 crop, together with low prices which have recently prevailed, have proved an excellent stimulus to the development of this market.

ment of this market. In recent months some falling off in this trade has been noted, in spite of low wheat prices, due to the decline in purchasing power caused by the fall in the price of silver.

Federal Grain Reports Elevator Receipts Higher

Federal Grain, Ltd., to the end of the calendar year has justified the expressed anticipation of the directors for a substantial increase in the volume of business for country and terminal elevators, according to an official statement from Winnipeg.

The country elevator receipts show an increase of more than 5,000,000 bushels compared with last year, and the terminal elevators an increase of 2,250,000 bushels.

The company opened 355 elevators, the majority of these being in very fair crop districts. Twenty elevators remained closed, however, these being located in Southwestern Saskatchewan—a district of poor crops.

A fair share of the available business was obtained by the company in its territory, and a considerable volume of grain remains to be marketed in the northern portions of the three prairie provinces.

Purchases of grain have at all times been promptly hedged and consequently no losses have been suffered through falling prices.

Grain in store country elevators shows an increase of approximately 1,000,000 bushels compared to this date last year, while grain in terminals show some decrease.

In connection with sinking fund requirements, the company redeemed on December 1, last, $91,000 of its outstanding first mortgage 6 per cent sinking fund gold bonds.

CAN. PACIFIC 1930 DIVIDEND LIKELY EARNED

Gross Returns in December Make Encouraging Showing

FIXED CHARGES UP

Ability to Report Surplus Will Depend Largely on Special Income Account

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Substantiation of E. W. Beatty's forecast that the Canadian Pacific Railway would earn its common dividend for 1930 by a small margin, is seen in the preliminary December figures on earnings.

For the past month the company reported gross income from operations of $15,851,000. This brings the total for the year up to $180,427,335 as against $209,730,955 in the preceding year.

The December showing was $332,768 better than for the same month in 1929. This is considered an encouraging sign as the last time that December gross earnings increased over those of the preceding month was in 1925. It might also be pointed out that it was in 1926 that the country started the upswing in business culminating the boom conditions of 1929.

Expect Gain in Net

December net earnings will not be available until the end of this month. Having in mind the economies which have been put into practice during the past half year, it is reasonable to expect that the company will be able to report a net income of $5,000,000 on December operations. Seasonal expenses, however, may cause the operating ratio between expenses and income to move up.

Allowing for a net operating income of $5,000,000 last month, the full year's statement will show an income of $39,000,000. This compares with $43,144,544 during 1929. With the exception of the abnormal year in 1928, this is an average showing over the past five years.

Special Income Important

It will not be possible to determine the company's special income until the annual report is made available. In recent years this item has come to occupy a more and more important place in the income account. In 1929, $15,232,229 was credited to this source.

As far as is known the different units going to make up "special income," such as steamships, hotels, express, news stands, etc., were not as prosperous in 1930 as in the preceding year. It is believed, however, that the company has always been conservative in reporting its special income.

Estimate Average Income

On the basis that the management reports a special income of $15,000,000 for 1930, total income would be in the neighborhood of $54,000,000. This would be roughly $4,300,000 less than in 1929.

The first charge against income is fixed charges. In 1929 this item amounted to $16,149,003. For 1930 it will be larger.

Fixed Charges Grow

Whether or not the company is able to report its ordinary share dividends fully earned, will depend very largely upon the amount of fixed charges for the past year.

In considering this item note should be taken of the additional financing carried out by the company in 1930, or increase of charges on financing carried out in earlier years.

Add to Capital Structure

First is an issue of $30,000,000 25-year 5 per cent collateral trust bonds, which were dated and issued in December, 1929. Only one month's interest charges were shown in the 1929 account. The income statement for last year, accordingly, will

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SPECIAL FEATURES

An Audit of Canada, Article 11 of a series 3

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C. N. R. Head Considers Using Wainwright Oil

Assurance that the Canadian National Railways management is willing to consider the proposition of using Wainwright oil for the oil-burning locomotives on the system, is given in a letter by Sir Henry Thornton, received last week by the Edmonton chamber of commerce.

Sir Henry Thornton made it clear that before he made any decision he must have a firm proposition from the oil operators, a guarantee of a daily production of over 100 barrels, a definite price and an opportunity to make tests of the oil.

Fort William Seeks Industries

At the final meeting of the year of the Industrial Committee of Fort William a resolution was passed that the employment of a paid official whose full services will be devoted to securing industries for Fort William will be recommended to the 1931 city council.

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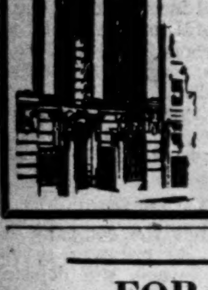
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ONTARIO SHOWS FIRST DEFICIT IN FOUR YEARS

Loss is $628,000 Due to Large Gain in Expenditure

Increase in Ontario's ordinary revenue of $3,340,426 and a gain in ordinary expenditure of $7,740,263 is shown in the pre-sessional statement for 1930 just issued. The province will have a deficit for the year of $628,000, the first since 1926. Public debt charges have been reduced by $1,161,037.

Total of ordinary revenue for the year was $54,936,747 as compared with $51,596,321 in 1929. Interest from investments declined by $32,750 to $2,387,873. Revenue on capital account was down $575,344 at $887,097. Ordinary expenditures of $45,962,663 compare with $38,222,399 in 1929. Public debt charges amount to $11,990,614 against $13,151,652 the previous year, while expenditures on capital account increased $5,004,792 to $25,052,587.

Timber Dues Decline

The chief increase in provincial revenue is shown in the provincial treasurer's department where a gain of $3,995,528 is largely due to succession duties. Revenues from the attorney general's department increased $340,829, while mines department returned $183,274 more than in 1929. The only outstanding decline in revenue was shown by the lands and forests department, which showed a drop of $1,095,537 from the receipts of the previous year.

The amount received from the liquor control board is reported to be practically the same as in 1929. Gasoline tax revenue, on the basis of a five cent per gallon tax, in effect the full year, exceeded the return in 1929 by $2,259,000, but was $750,000 below the estimated return due to general conditions. Reduction in charges for motor license fees reduced the revenue from that source by $2,300,000.

Business conditions are reflected in several items of which the most important is the drop of $1,139,000 in bonuses and timber dues. Stock transfer tax declined by $353,000 and land transfer tax by $194,000. Decrease in the registration of new companies accounted for a loss of $132,000 in revenue in the provincial secretary's department. Miners' licences and recording fees dropped $75,000 but tax on mines' profits was up $105,000 and sand and gravel royalties advanced $143,000.

Increase in ordinary expenditures while general in all departments is chiefly accounted for by $2,105,000 on old age pensions; $1,160,000 of educational grants; $740,000 on public institutions; $560,000 on election expenses; $690,000 on maintenance of public highways; $530,000 statutory contribution of Ontario Research Foundation and $585,000 interest on public debt. The province applied $3,859,000 to debt retirement of which the Hydro-Electric Commission provided $1,607,000. Expenditures made by the province on social services in the province included inauguration of payment of old age pensions, which amounted to $6,572,000. Mothers' allowances amounted to $2,369,000; education, $11,774,000; public institutions, hospitals and charities, $8,025,000; bonus to rural power lines, $1,689,000.

Summary of the 1930 statement as compared with that of the previous year is as follows:

	$	$
Ordinary Revenue:		
From natural resources, taxation, etc.	54,937,000	51,596,321
Int. on invest.	2,388,000	2,420,623
	57,325,000	54,016,944
Ordinary Expenditures:		
Services	45,963,000	38,222,399
Pub. debt chgs.	11,990,000	13,151,652
	57,953,000	51,374,051
Deficit	628,000	*2,642,893

*Surplus.

NATION'S BUSINESS

(Continued from page 1)

terest to the public at this late date, and in itself would probably be insufficient to justify the expense involved in the Royal Commission. The report will be well worth while, however, if it leads in the future to a more effective and equitable system of rate-making, under a minimum of government regulation, and to lower expense ratios in this important and growing field of casualty insurance.

* * *

PRIME MINISTER REALIZES MISTAKE

RT. HON. R. B. BENNETT, in his notable Regina speech of December 30, said:

"For that market, I offered to pay with favorable tariff preferences, realizing that for over thirty years a substantial preference had been enjoyed by the United Kingdom. My political opponents have criticized me for this frankness. Certainly, if it is a fault, it is one of which they have never been guilty."

But while Mr. Bennett may have realized "that for over 30 years a substantial preference had been enjoyed by the United Kingdom," he did not make the rank and file of Britishers realize it.

Apparently in his Regina speech, the prime minister now admits what The Financial Post contended, that he did not bring out at the Conference—at any rate as far as the public of England were concerned and they were the people who had to be appealed to and not the politicians at the Conference—anything of the tremendous preferences which we had been giving them all those years. That was his chief failure at a conference where he was the commanding figure and did do some good work in presenting the Empire's case.

GOODYEAR TIRE FUTURE BRIGHT SAYS OFFICIAL

(Continued from page 1)

small profits are better than slow large ones.

"This company, for instance, has never attempted to take advantage of the tariff protection given the industry except in so far as these come from increasing totals to make larger profits. Taking into consideration the fact that the company has to distribute and give service over a territory larger than the United States to 10,000,000 people where in the United States manufacturers have a market of 120,000,000 people, costs have been as low here as anywhere in the world.

"Our view has been always that an inordinate profit brings competitors into the industry and that a company can only permanently maintain its position in an industry by continually increasing efficiency and economy and sharing profits thus made with the consumer public. A year or two of depression is neither here nor there in a company's history if it has stayed by these principles. True, it is not a good period for a company which paid out profits foolishly to shareholders in good years as though every year would be like that. Surpluses of such exceptional years should be spent in improving plant from the standpoints of economy and efficiency and in strengthening the liquid position to enable the company to stand the bad years which can always be expected to come along in the course of time.

"I do not expect that there will be sensational earnings in 1931 or 1932 or that there will be special dividend increases but we do expect that the business will go on smoothly and that from year to year we will further entrench ourselves as manufacturers and distributors of rubber goods in Canada."

47 DIVIDENDS RAISED IN 1930 47 ARE LOWER

(Continued from page 1)

reported, redeemed, or not comparable owing to mergers or reorganizations of capital structures, etc.

Bonus payments during 1930, alike in number and dollar value, are ahead of 1929. Four companies made new bonus or extra dividend distributions, three made reductions from amounts paid in 1929, while one made a slight increase.

These remarks do not take into account dividend changes effective after December 31 last, among which gains and losses are pretty level.

List of Initial Dividends

Among the new dividends instituted are the following. The amounts shown in the right-hand column are for one quarter 1930.

	Paid	First Paid	Per Qtr. $
Brand.-Hend. c.	*25c	May 1	5,900
Brewing Corp. pfd.	62½c	July 1	90,003
Brit. Amer. Royalties "A"	6¼c	Dec. 1	6,250
Canada Bud Brew., com.	25c	Jan. 15	31,500
Can. Wire & C., "B" com.	43¾c	Dec. 15	39,400
Can. Celanese, pfd.	3½%	Dec. 31	†(157,500)
C. G. Electric c.	*75c	Apr. 1	141,633
Can. Invest. Corp. com.	25c	May 1	25,000
Collingwood Term., pfd.	7%	Jan. 31	††(3,500)
Consol. Press "A"	50c	May 1	25,000
De Forest-Crosley Radio, com.	20c	May 1	27,833
De Havilland, class "A"	25c	Feb. 5	6,250
Disher Steel, pref. "A"	37½c	Feb. 1	5,250
East. Dairies, com.	25c	Nov. 1	18,525
Ford Motors "A" & "B"	‡$1.20	June 23	(497,686)
Hamilton Bridge c.	50c	May 1	50,000
Int. Hydro-Elec., pfd.	87½c	July 15	306,250
Jamaica Pub. Serv. com.	25c	Oct. 1	11,246
Noranda	§75c	Jan. 2	1,129,886
N.S. Lt. & Pr. c.	$1	Jan. 2	34,523
St. Lawrence Corp., pfd. "A"	50c	July 15	150,000
Sylvanite Gold, c.	2%	Dec. 20	65,990
Weston, Geo., c.	25c	Apr. 1	12,500

*Resumed after lapse since 1924.
†Actually paid $315,000, half year's divd.
††Cumulative dividend since June 1928 actually paid.
‡Resumed; bonus of 30c also paid. Basis, semi-annual payments of 60c.
§Cut to 50 cents July 1 (passed Jan. 2, 1931).

Among the new bonus distributions made during last year are Robinson Cone, 25 cents per share, January 1; Ford, class "A" and "B," 30 cents per share, June 23; and Imperial Oil, 50 cents per share, December 1.

Dividends Passed

Off-setting the new dividends instituted as tabulated above, is the list of dividends passed during the past year, chief among which are:

Stock	Amount
Acme Glove, 2nd pref.	4,500
Alta. Pac. Grain, 7% pfd.	52,500
Bawlf Grain, common	30,000
Can. Bakeries, 2nd pfd.	17,500
Can. Cottons, common	54,310
Can. Ind. Alcohol, "A" & "B"	415,308
Can. Locomotive, pref.	26,250
Can. Vickers, pref.	29,750
Canada Paperboard, pref.	7,043
Canada Steamships, pref.	225,000
Catelli Macaroni, "A"	30,000
Corr. Paper Box, pfd.	14,735
Crow's Nest Pass, com.	93,189
Div. Stand. Secs., pfd.	20,000
Div. Stand. Secs., com.	23,540
2nd Stand. Secs., pfd.	35,000
Easy Washer, common	19,230
Fraser Cos.	403,782
Founders Investment	2,986
Hayes Wheel, common	50,000
Hillcrest Collieries, com.	15,000
Hinde & Dauch, common	224,950
Home Oil, common	514,000
Int. Paper & Pr. "A"	596,779
King Edward Hotel, com.	30,000
Maple Leaf Mill., "A" & "B" pfd.	51,275
Massey Harris, com.	544,045
Mining Corp., com.	207,506
Muirhead's, common	7,871
Northern Mex. Power, com.	100,000
Orange Crush, "B"	20,000
Prairie Cities Oil, "A"	12,500
Quinte & T. Valley, pfd.	6,125
Sin Mac Lines, pfd.	13,125
Stanfords, 1st pfd.	8,750
Stanfords, 2nd pfd.	3,500

Among the companies which have been able to increase their dividend distributions three power companies, viz., Power Corp., Montreal Light, Heat & Power, and Shawinigan figure largely, together with the Imperial Tobacco Co. and National Breweries. As regards Power Corp., the common stock was formerly on no definite dividend basis, but received $1 in 1928 and a similar amount in 1929. Being now, since October this year, on a quarterly basis of 50 cents, this is regarded as an increase of $1 per share per year.

The following list contains the majority of stocks which have shown increased dividends during 1930.

	*Old Rate	*New Rate	Qtrly. Increase
Bldg. Prod. "A" & "B"	40c	50c	$18,279
Calgary Power	1¼	1½	21,250
Can. Canners, 2nd pfd.	20c	25c	20,000
Can. Canners, com.	12½c	25c	17,124
Gen. Trust, pfd.	1¼	1½	6,632
Imperial Tobacco, c.	1½	1¾	113,775
Loblaw, "A" & "B"	12½c	20c	64,810
Montreal L.H. & P. c.	30c	37½c	153,138
Nat. Breweries, com.	25c	40c	108,205
Page Hersey, com.	$1	$1.25	76,285
Power Corp., com.	25c	50c	111,451
Serv. Stns. "A" & "B"	50c	65c	28,244
Shawinigan W. & P.	50c	62½c	272,281
Simon, H., com.	50c	62½c	3,781

*Per quarter.

Few Dividends Lower

Reductions in dividend payments during the year have been fewer than the number that have been increased, though, as in the case of "dividends passed," these have come along later in the year, many that have been announced being omitted from these lists owing to the change not being effective until 1931. Dividends increases generally, were most prevalent in the first half of the year.

The six companies of those reviewed that reduced their dividends in 1930 are:

	Old rate (qtr)	New rate (qtr)	Qtrly. Decr. $
Can. Brewing	50c	25c	30,000
Can. Converters	1¾	1¼	8,666
Cons. Bakeries	50c	25c	79,606
Enamel & Heating	50c	25c	7,250
Granby Cons. M.S. & Pr.	$2	*50c	675,000
Pressed Metals com.	25c	12½c	13,846

*In two cuts; Aug. 1 to 75 cents; Nov. 1, to 50 cents.

Bonuses reduced during the year 1930 include Canadian Industries, from $3 to $2.50; Goodyear Tire, from $5 to $2.50; and Ogilvie Milling, from $17 to $5 per share.

ROBT. MITCHELL EARNS DIVIDEND TWICE OVER

(Continued from page 1)

bearing and other casting requirements, but in view of the poor traffic conditions which have prevailed in the past year it is likely that the potential value of the contract has not yet become apparent.

Organization changes effected in 1929 are proving their value. These changes were desired to consolidate different units and draw a clearer line of operating and merchandising responsibility across a list of products which are widely diversified.

Has Four Departments

Thus the company divides its activities into four distinct sections. These comprise the Robert Mitchell production division; Robert Mitchell architectural bronze and iron division; the Garth Co. contract department and the Garth Co. resale division. The National Bronze Co., as has been stated, is no longer a separate division.

There has not been active trading lately in the shares of Robert Mitchell. At current prices of around 14 the stock gives a return of over 7 per cent on the basis of an annual dividend of $1 a share. The high for 1930 was 33.

The common shares represent the only securities which the company has outstanding. An issue of second preferred was converted into common in 1928 on the basis of four common for one preferred, while the first preferred, which was outstanding to the extent of $500,000, was redeemed during 1928 and 1929.

The company's outlook is dependent to some extent on constructional activity. This industry contains some elements of encouragement according to those close to the company, while a general improvement in business conditions would find reflection in the various other departments making up the structure of Robert Mitchell.

Has Diversified Production

Production includes railway hardware, lamps, machined iron and bronze castings for pulp and paper mills, mines, textile mills and construction companies and special alloys. The architectural division includes all kinds of architectural bronze work and manufactures Mitchell-Cutler mail chutes and special lighting fixtures.

The Garth Co. specializes in plumbing, heating and ventilating contracts while the resale division specializes in valves, piping, steam specialties and fire protection apparatus.

Robert Mitchell Co. was formed in 1851 but was reincorporated on December, 1924, in Quebec under Dominion charter. Public investment interest dates from 1928, when $500,000 of first preferred stock was issued.

WHEAT TRADE OFF BUT PRICES MOVE TO HIGHER LEVELS

(Continued from page 1)

level, and while the outcome is uncertain, that country is out of the export market at present. New crop is now moving from both Australia and the Argentine, but shipments from the former country are impeded by misunderstandings regarding financing of the group. At the same time rainy weather at threshing time has both delayed Argentine shipments and impaired the quality of a good deal of the crop. European markets have been working off considerable quantities of Russian wheat still remaining on hand, although Russian shipments in quantity ceased some time ago.

Continental dispatches continually hint at probable reductions in import duties on wheat of some countries, and the feeling that restricted policies of last year against imports were carried too far. Italy has already concluded arrangements with Russia for large imports of Russian wheat, which indicates a relaxation in the attempts of the Government to make Italy self-supporting in wheat. In fact her imports for the season are expected to reach 90,000,000 bushels, or practically as much as in any previous year.

Provincial Guarantees Again

Premier Bennett was in consultation with the premiers of the Prairie provinces in Winnipeg on Tuesday. The conference was supposed to discuss details of Mr. Bennett's plan to give Dominion Government assistance to some farmers in special areas requiring help, and also certain details in connection with the transfer of the school lands funds from the Dominion to the Provinces. There was hope in political circles in Winnipeg that Mr. Bennett might assist the provinces with the financing of their guarantees of wheat pool loans, either as an addition to the furnishing of direct relief to farmers, or in connection therewith, relieving them of responsibility in order that they may be in a better position to spend money on relief work. The amount involved, it is definitely known will exceed $25,000,000, of which Manitoba's share would be about $5,000,000, Alberta's $7,000,000, and Saskatchewan's $13,000,000 — uncomfortably large amounts to explain to the Legislatures,—but no details of the discussions or of conclusions reached have yet been disclosed.

SAY ABITIBI ABOUT TO BUY ST. LAWRENCE

(Continued from page 1)

posed mergers has any stock market significance for the time-being, their object being entirely to secure business advantages of one kind or another. That would in the final analysis be of interest to the stock market but it does not furnish striking speculative material at the moment as it would have done early in 1929.

Aldred Building Ready for Occupancy Shortly

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Aldred & Co. are bringing to completion the new Aldred Building located in the downtown financial district of Montreal.

The building will be ready for occupancy about the beginning of next month. Its total height of 23 stories rises in a series of set-backs which guarantee adequate and permanent light and air on all sides. The building is faced entirely with limestone. Elevator service is provided by six passenger elevators capable of travelling 700 feet per minute and of the most modern pull signal control push-button type.

Facilities available to tenants and others will include safety deposit vaults, to be operated by the Montreal Trust Co., a large and well ventilated restaurant, and a modern barber shop, all located in the basement. On the ground floor the Royal Bank of Canada will maintain a branch, affording complete banking facilities. On this floor also will be a tobacco shop and newsstand. The upper floors will be devoted to offices.

$60,000,000 CREDIT ALLOTTED TO CANADA BY PROPOSED PACT

(Continued from page 1)

While the Nanking government is none too stable, and while there are numerous revolts under way, numerous independent "generals" who lead armies and dominate particular areas—while this is true, it is believed that to throw the economic power of the Anglo-Saxon world behind the present government, and to carry through a vast scheme of industrial and national development would consolidate it. The belief is held that such support would be of considerable support in subjugating the independent generals and in subduing various rebellions and uprisings.

Something akin to Russia's "Five Year Plan" would be formulated and carried through, and the Anglo-Saxon government would hope that when the $1,000,000,000 had been expended, China would continue to advance toward modern standards of industrial development. In this event, the purchasing power of the Chinese would expand rapidly, and the three creditor nations would enjoy an ever growing market. It is scarcely possible that the growth of industry or of agricultural production in China could keep pace with the demand.

Failing a policy of this kind, it is believed that Russia will seize the opportunity now presented in China. Owing to the drop in the value of silver, the country is said to be suffering the most severe depression in its history. Starvation faces millions of Chinese. In these circumstances no central government may hope to stand. The country seems to be drifting toward a condition of governmental chaos.

Whatever outside nation is prepared to give food and clothing will be able to gain a position of ascendency. Russia, it is believed, will look upon China as not only an immediate market for production under the "Five Year Plan," but also as an important acquisition in the cause of Communism.

Can Forestall Russia

By rapid action, the Anglo-Saxon countries can forestall Russia. It is understood that Canada is prepared to go into a scheme of this kind. It is understood, also, that as reported in The Financial Post last week, the scheme has received the endorsation of the leading financiers of Great Britain, including the governors of the Bank of England, and also several leading public men of various political parties.

Not so much is known of the United States' attitude. It is believed that Owen D. Young, of reparations fame, is handling the negotiations and is the intermediary between London and Ottawa and Washington.

The diplomatic representatives of China in the Anglo-Saxon countries are said to have endorsed it and to have recommended acquiescence on the part of their home government. At this moment, Hon. H. M. Marler, Canadian Minister to Japan, is en route to China to negotiate direct with the Nanking government.

The full facts of this end of the negotiations are not clear. Will Mr. Marler be associating with the British and United States ambassadors to China? Is the proposal being put up to the Chinese government now? would occasion no surprise if this were the case. In that event, the United States also would have agreed to the scheme.

This Dominion, of course, stands to obtain the first benefit from such a scheme. Foodstuffs like wheat and flour are needed immediately, while manufactured goods, machinery, etc., will be required as the development of China proceeds.

The whole proposition is interesting, not so much as a possible outlet for Canadian wheat—the exports, to begin with, would scarcely exceed 30,000,000 bushels—but as a possible joint effort of the Anglo-Saxon nations to lift a foreign and, industrially, backward nation to the level of the western world.

CAN. PACIFIC 1930 DIVIDEND LIKELY EARNED

(Continued from page 1)

have to take into consideration a full year's charges, or $1,500,000.

At the middle of 1930 another issue of $25,000,000 4½ per cent 30-year collateral trust bonds were issued. A half year's interest charges will apply against this issue.

Over and above these two items, the company issued during the year £1,000,000 of 4 per cent consolidated debenture stock, as well as a reported $10,000,000 worth of the same issue in December to the Bank of Montreal.

There was also issued £2,500,000 of 4 per cent non-cumulative preference stock in London.

It is apparent, therefore, that fixed charges for 1930 will be larger than in 1929. Examination of the income account for several years back shows that this charge has gradually increased, there being an increment of approximately $2,000,000 between 1924 and 1929.

Larger Dividend Needs

After allowance for fixed charges, dividends on the preference stock will have to be taken care of, which amounted to $4,674,790 in 1929. For the past year this charge should amount to $5,000,000 or more.

Common stock dividends for the past year will require $33,000,000, being on the basis of a 10 per cent return on a total issue of $330,000,000.

Expect Small Margin

Deducting the $33,000,000 charge from the total income of $54,000,000, there remains a difference of at least $2,100,000 to take care of fixed charges, preference dividends and $750,000 for the pension fund. Last year these three items accounted for $21,573,793. On the estimate of 1930 net income, there should be sufficient income to take care of the increased charges.

No account has been taken of the carrying charges on the equipment trust certificates issued by the company over the past twelve months. Interest on these certificates ranks as an operating charge and does not figure in the income account.

Stock Yield Attractive

At present the ordinary shares of the Canadian Pacific Railway are selling around 41. On the basis of the dividend of $2.50 a share, this returns a yield of roughly 6 per cent. This is the highest yield basis on which the stock of the company has sold for some time. During the unsettlement in 1921, the stock dropped down in value temporarily to a yield basis of nearly 10 per cent.

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MOTOR WORLD WATCHES FORD FOR NEW MOVE

British and Canadian Companies May Divide Empire Territory

DAGENHAM EXPANDS

Medium-priced 8-Cylinder Car Looked For—New Truck Body Business

English financial newspapers expect that the important expansion programme of Ford Motor Co., England, at Dagenham will entail some rearrangement of British Empire territory between the British company and Ford Motor Co. of Canada is imminent. The Canadian company has already established plants in Australia and South Africa.

Ford of Canada has in the past supplied all the British Dominions, but recently the Luton (England) factory of General Motors has been supplying the General Motors New Zealand assembly plant. This precedent leads British newspapers to think that the Dagenham plant of the British Ford Co. will take over manufacturing activities of Canadian Ford for certain Empire points whenever it can more conveniently and economically market the product from that point. A determining factor would be the withdrawal of New Zealand tariff preference.

Striving for Mass Production

It is believed that the Ford Co. in England will strive for quantity production in order to get prices down to a very low competitive range. The average price of the Ford range of models in England is $975, and British observers believe that when the Dagenham plant is running to capacity this will be reduced to $610. That capacity of 1,000 vehicles daily is expected to be attained in October, 1931, when 75 per cent of output will be exported.

What Ford companies will do in the United States and Canada as well as in Great Britain and Europe is a matter of constant speculation for traders and for other companies. Despite official denials, there is a disposition among automotive men to believe that Ford will bring out some time in 1931 a medium-priced 8 cylinder car. Steel makers are even said to be receiving enquiries about sheet and strip for it. If statements that it will sell for $1,000 and supplement Model A are correct, its appearance cannot but have important effects throughout the low and medium price field.

Lower Prices Mooted

Talk of still lower prices for Model A goes on. With Chevrolet, Essex, Plymouth and a new Willys 6 coming into the Ford price range, a substantial cut in order to keep Ford in the position of the lowest priced standard car may go as far as $50 in the United States. In Canada it is expected that the company will make no major changes on Model A.

Announcement by Ford (U.S.) that on February 1 there will begin manufacture of a complete line of truck bodies for the Ford chassis may have important effects on industry in the United States and Canada. Chevrolet will also get in the business of supplying standardized truck bodies at low cost because of mass production. Hitherto local builders have supplied bodies for chassis to meet requirements of individual customers. Local truck body building industries in various centres may be badly hit by the new plan.

DISCLOSES POSITION WHEN LISTING BONDS

B.C. Telephone Files Balance Sheet For First Time

In compliance with listing requirements of the Chicago Stock Exchange, the British Columbia Telephone Co. has issued balance sheets as at December 31, 1929, and as at September 30, 1930. In the latter case, figures give effect to financing undertaken in December, 1930. The Chicago Stock Exchange recently listed $10,000,000 five per cent first mortgage bonds of the company. The company has not made public its balance sheet previously.

Total assets at September 30, 1930, after giving effect to financing, are shown at $26,355,069 as compared with $24,007,505 on December 31, 1929. The ratio of current assets to current liabilities is shown to have increased to 6.50 to 1 from 2.43 to 1. Cash has been increased to $1,227,854 from $862,794; accounts receivable have been reduced to $309,920 from $400,865 and inventories are up $58,000 at $918,318.

Bond Discount Large

Prepayments are shown at $102,445 as compared with $15,819, while unamortized bond discount and expense has increased largely to $1,291,485 from $407,653. Construction work in progress, carried at $514,135 in 1929 has apparently been included in fixed assets which amount to $22,505,047 as against $20,845,120 in the previous statement. Investments of $100,831 in December, 1929, do not appear as of September 30.

Among liabilities, accounts payable have been reduced to $378,084 from $872,858. Funded debt in the last statement amounts to $7,500,000 of first mortgage bonds issued in December, 1930, and which replace $4,441,476 of debenture stock. Contingency reserves remain the same at $990,000, but depreciation reserve has decreased to $6,442,795 from $6,651,076. Pension fund has increased from $520,000 to $539,500 but no reserve is shown for employees' savings plan which amounted to $111,464 in December. Preferred and common stocks outstanding remain the same at $10,000,000 while surplus has increased to $476,914 from $397,406.

Important Now to Study Stock Market Reactions

Consrvative traders, remembering the unhappy experiences of the latter half of 1930, are not getting too enthusiastic about the current upturn in stock exchange prices in the United States and Canada.

They are waiting for two things: first, until they see the market reaction to many reports of poor fourth-quarter earnings and many poor annual statements; and second, until the market action on recessions has been studied. When underlying strength is shown against liquidating waves and stocks of good companies offered are readily absorbed at such times, additional buying will develop from traders who are still on the side lines.

In the meantime, the best current advice seems to be to buy on recessions carefull selected stocks and not to follow recoveries too far. There will still be lots of time to get good stocks at reasonable levels. The present recovery is the result of a natural reaction in New York from the urgent liquidation to establish losses on 1930 income tax returns. Some liquidation does not occur in Canada as Dominion Income Tax regulations do not give credit for stock market losses. In both countries there is some effect from reinvestment of dividend disbursements on January 1. Seasonal stimulation of business may come in January, obscuring somewhat the view of those who are looking for signs of the beginning of a steady upward trend.

There is more confidence with regard to the Western situation in view of the Government's plans to help out those in distress, and the revolving loan fund is expected to be of decided benefit to many large companies extending important credit to the farmers on the Prairies. Farm implement firms and oil companies may benefit from this.

1930 Building Contracts Amount to $456,999,600

Building contracts awarded in Canada, during 1930, amounted to $456,999,600, according to MacLean Building Reports, and showed a decrease of 20.7 per cent from 1929 and 3.4 per cent from 1928. The 1929 total of $576,651,800 is the peak year for Canadian construction and 1928 with a total of $472,033,000 comes second. The 1930 total is well ahead of that of years previous to 1928.

Engineering construction amounting to $181,084,000 accounted for 39.6 per cent of the 1930 total and decreased by only 6.9 per cent from the total of similar construction in 1929. Business construction at $151,104,000 was the next item of importance and amounted to 33.1 per cent of the total but fell 20.5 per cent below the 1929 figure.

Residential construction was $93,291,000 or 20.4 per cent, and declined 27.6 per cent from the previous year, while industrial construction amounted to $31,520,000 6.9 per cent of the 1930 total and only 49.9 per cent of the 1929 volume.

HIGHER EARNINGS FOR INTER. POWER IN NINE MONTHS

Gain of $62,351 in Net as Compared With Previous Year

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Preliminary figures issued by International Power Co. covering nine months operations to September 30, 1930, reveal a moderate increase in gross earnings, a decrease in operating expenses and a gain of $62,351 in net earnings as compared with the same period in 1929. Net earnings in the first six months operations of last year showed a gain of $64,254.

Gross earnings for nine months amounted to $3,332,529 and net earnings were $1,561,375. Following is a comparison of consolidated earnings statements for the first nine months of the past two years:

	1930	1929
Gross earnings	$3,332,529	$3,321,667
Operating expenses	1,771,154	1,822,643
Net earnings	1,561,375	1,499,024

It will be observed that these figures do not include provision for depreciation or income derived from miscellaneous earnings. In 1929 depreciation totalled $400,019 and revenue from miscellaneous sources was $54,415.

After deduction of interest charges and preferred dividends of subsidiaries, and the proportion applicable to minority interests, there remained $920,405 applicable to International Power debenture interest and preferred stock dividend payments, which totalled $656,250 for the period under review.

Progress in Newfoundland

International Power Co. controls several public utility properties in South America, in addition to the Newfoundland Light & Power Co. The latter company is under contract to supply Dominion Steel and Coal Corp. with power for its mines at Bell Island. Submarine cables from Newfoundland to the mines have been laid and power from the company's Petty Harbor station will be delivered in the near future.

Newfoundland Light and Power is also building a new plant at Pierre's Brook which will have an initial capacity of 1,500 h.p. and an ultimate capacity of 5,000 h.p., all of which has been contracted for by Dominion Steel and Coal Corp. for us on Bell Island.

Added to Can. Bakeries Board

H. M. E. Evans, of H. M. E. Evans & Co., financial agents, Edmonton, has been added to the board of Canadian Bakeries, Ltd., succeeding E. R. Decary of Montreal, who has resigned.

Rogers-Majestic Shows Record December Sales

"Our December sales of Rogers and Majestic radios were in excess of any previous December," states D. H. McDougall, president Rogers-Majestic Corp. "Up to December 30, we had done as much in dollars and cents as in all of December, 1929, which had theretofore been the greatest twelve-month in our history.

"The increase is not only in units, but in dollar value. It was achieved without any special promotional effort, without price reductions or other unusual inducements."

"To us the most satisfying condition of all is that the retail dealer, in turn, has been equally successful in clearing out our radio sets and is reordering to replenish his stock. For weeks retailers have been telegraphing, telephoning and in other ways indicating their shortage of models. We find dealer-stocks in most cases down to rock-bottom."

Reports from De Crosley Radio and other radio manufacturers in Canada indicates an active year for every leading company in 1931. The over - production and price-slaughtering competition which produced so many fatalities in the United States have been largely avoided in Canada.

LACHINE PLANT LEADS IN OUTPUT OF DOM. BRIDGE

Produced 32.1 Per Cent of Total Production of All Units

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Lachine plants of Dominion Bridge Co. continue to play the most important part in total output of the company. In the fiscal year ended October 31, 1930, 32.1 per cent of total production of individual plants emanated from Lachine; Winnipeg followed with 25.6 per cent; Vancouver, 19.3 per cent; Toronto, 17.7 per cent; Calgary, 2.5 per cent; Ottawa, 1.8 per cent and Amherst, 1 per cent.

Steps were taken last year to provide for future expansion of the Lachine unit and additional property was purchased from the city of Lachine. The original site was fully developed and would not admit of further plant extension but the purchase of the new lands adds about 4 acres capable of economical development when ocasion demands.

Spends Much in Vancouver

During the year, there was spent in the Montreal district about $481,000 on plant extension and betterments. Expenditures in Vancouver, however, exceeded this figure amounting to $998,000 in the past fiscal year.

The outlay in Vancouver involved the new plant at Burnaby, which started operations in May, 1930. The plant is operating at capacity and has considerable unfilled tonnage on its books.

National Bridge Idle

Another innovation in the Montreal district was the renovation of the property of the National Bridge Co. Equipment and machinery was installed in this shop last summer, but in view of adverse business conditions and unemployment at Lachine, the directors decided to postpone operation of the unit together with further capital expenditure authorized, until its capacity was required.

These extensions and improvements to plant found reflection in the company's valuation of fixed assets at the end of October, 1930, as compared with the previous year. Real estate, plants, machinery and equipment, less depreciation reserve, were valued at $11,351,704 as against a similar figure of $7,901,930 in 1929.

Earnings in 1930 amounted to $3.85 a share on the common stock as compared with $5.46 a share in the preceding year.

Vancouver Grain Shipments

Vancouver's grain exports for the season to December 17 totalled 27,420,175 bushels, according to the weekly report of the Vancouver Merchants Exchange. The total at the corresponding date last year was 12,922,563.

ASBESTOS CORP. HEAD OUTLINES CURRENT STATUS

Hope to be in Better Position by Middle of Year

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Following up the announcement that Asbestos Corp. would not meet the interest on its first mortgage bonds, due the beginning of this year, bondholders have been circularized asking them to deposit their bonds with the bondholders committee to ensure representation of their bonds at the special meeting which has been called for January 29.

It will be recalled that a Bondholders Protection Committee was formed last September to look after the interests of both the first mortgage and general mortgage bondholders. Steps were taken to protect the interests of the general mortgage bondholders and an agreement was entered into with the company, whereby, for certain concessions, the interest was passed.

Reviews Company's Position

In the current letters to the first mortgage bondholders, Colonel Robert F. Massie, president and general manager of the corporation, has the following to say:

"As you are no doubt aware it was considered inadvisable to pay the interest on the general mortgage bonds due on the 1st of July, 1930, and in due course the bondholders agreed to, conditionally, postpone the same and also the payments of interest and sinking fund due on January 1st, 1931.

"Since the issuance of the circular of June 6th, 1930, to the general mortgage bondholders (a copy of which will be furnished, upon request, by the secretary of the corporation at Thetford Mines) conditions in the asbestos industry have become worse, and the directors of your corporation have asked the trustee for the first mortgage bondholders to call a special meeting for January 29th, 1931, with a view to asking the holders of these bonds to defer the interest and sinking fund payments due January 1st, 1931, and the interest payment due July 1st, 1931.

"Since taking charge on the 22nd of May, 1929, the board of directors and the new management have done everything that was possible to improve operating conditions, locate new bodies of high grade ore, put into effect economies, and lay out a definite plan of development work for future operations, but unfortunately, the available working capital of the corporation had been so depleted that it has only been by the most careful management that the corporation has been able to carry its plans, on a limited basis, through to the present time.

Competition Was Keen

"The corporation entered 1930 with a substantial volume of future business on its books, but in the asbestos industry few, if any, contracts are 'firm.' By the end of the first quarter cancellations and curtailment of shipping instructions were coming in at an alarming rate, in addition to which competing mines were offering competitive grades at greatly reduced prices; this corporation made every effort to maintain prices but failing to secure the co-operation of other mines was faced with the necessity of making substantial reductions or losing its customers. This situation has continued, with further lowering of prices, till today the averages are below those prevailing in 1926. The new management has been unceasing in its efforts to stabilize prices, but has met with little success, as in addition to overproduction in the Canadian field, Rhodesia and South Africa (with labor costs of approximately 10 per cent of those in Canada), have continued to produce large quantities and finally Russia has recently been offering large tonnages in Europe and the United States at figures considerably lower than any Canadian mine; the result of all this has brought a disorganized market with consumers buying only from hand to mouth.

Curtailed Operations in June

"In view of all the foregoing, the directors of this corporation greatly curtailed operations in April and again in June, only running the mills necessary to fill immediate orders, though carrying on such of the development work as was essential for future years.

"The net outcome has been a further depletion of the cash position of the corporation, but the development work being done is putting the corporation in a position that, by the middle of 1931, it will be better able to cope with competition than it could have done at any time during recent years.

"In September, the general mortgage bondholders committee suggested an independent report on the operations of the company, and the firm of Stuart, James and Cooke, of New York, after making an exhaustive survey made a lengthy report. This report commended the soundness of the managerial policies, at the same time making a number of recommendations, all of which have had consideration. In addition to this report your directors had some of the properties of the corporation examined by John Knox, assistant manager of the Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines, who reported favorably on the operations and the development work carried on.

Position is Improved

"The changes in mining and milling, the economies effected and the partial development, since August, 1929, of new known richer ore bodies have very materially improved the position of the corporation for future years' operations, and the management is of opinion that were world business conditions such that this corporation could run to full capacity it could, even at prevailing prices, make substantial earnings, but with the present curtailment of business from all countries, the only course to pursue is to conserve the resources, fill immediate orders and carry on, in a curtailed manner, such development work as is absolutely essential.

Deposit With Committee

"This committee was formed with the object of taking steps to protect the interests of the first mortgage bondholders, and now has had deposited with it approximately 45 per cent of the first mortgage bonds outstanding. Such a committee working in harmony with the general mortgage bondholders, the directors and management would appear to be the logical body to whom the holders of the first mortgage bonds could entrust their interests. Bonds can be deposited to the order of this committee with the Canadian Bank of Commerce at its office, 265 St. James Street, Montreal, or at its offices in Toronto, New York and London, England.

"For the bondholders who do not deposit their bonds with the committee mentioned in the preceding paragraph there is enclosed a copy of the form of receipt for deposit of the bonds with any other bank or trust company and the form of proxy. As under the provisions of the trust deed, a majority vote of persons holding or representing by proxy not less than 65 per cent of the par value of the bonds then outstanding is required for the purpose of passing the extraordinary resolutions referred to in the notice, you are urgently requested to take the necessary steps to insure the representation of your bonds at the meeting, in accordance with the regulations indicated in the notice.

Canners Looks Askance at Plan to Pool Market

Surplus in Some Lines Claims Independents; Inventory Losses Seem Probable For All

According to information which comes from an authoritative source, nothing is likely to result from a meeting of canners held two weeks ago with a view to pooling the marketing of peas, corn and tomatoes held by the canning companies.

Canadian Canners, Ltd., was represented at the meeting, but at the present outlook it is said that this company is not likely to participate in a manufacturers' plan for distributing sales among the various so-called independents in ratio to sales in past years.

It is said that various independents are concerned at the size of their inventories.

It is understood that the larger companies, marketing brands which are widely advertised, are moving their goods at a satisfactory rate, although it is likely that there will be a carryover of some packs, especially peas, into the next crop year.

May Earn Dividend

There has been no official intimation as to what the balance sheet of Canadian Canners Ltd., will show as at the end of the fiscal year, February 28. The results of the year's operations, as translated into the profit and loss account, will depend more on the prevailing prices for canned goods than on any other factor. Canadian Canners has been in the habit of carrying its inventory at conservative figures so that, unless there is a further drop in manufacturers' prices, it is not expected that there will be a heavy writeoff on this account.

It is understood that Canadian Canners, Ltd., in the first half of the present fiscal year, had higher profits than for any other similar period in its history. Some of this gain undoubtedly will have been wiped out in the last six months owing to the fact that prices have receded and the packs of various foodstuffs, especially peas, were extraordinarily large.

It is predicted in one quarter, usually well informed on this company, that the report will show the dividend of $1 on the common and second preferred stock, as earned with something to spare. The company enjoys a strong cash position.

FAMOUS PLAYERS TO CHANGE DATE OF FISCAL PERIOD

To Conform With Year of Paramount Publix Corp.

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Famous Players Canadian Corp. will change its fiscal year to end December 31 instead of the last Saturday in August as has been the case heretofore. The change has been made to conform with the fiscal year of the parent company, Paramount Publix Corp.

It is understood, however, that the annual report for the last fiscal year ended August, 1930, is now in course of preparation and will be published shortly. The subsequent report should cover 16 months operations or the company may issue an interim report covering operations for the four months ended December 31, 1930.

Wide Increase in 1929

No figures covering activities in the past year have been made available to date. In 1929 earnings showed a marked increase totalling $3,376,845 as compared with $1,507,068 in the previous year. Earnings after all deductions, were equal to $6.24 a share on the common stock as against $1.44 a share in 1928.

The increase was largely attributable to the advent of talking pictures and in part to the acquisition of additional theatres and the favorable conditions existing during the year. Operations of the theatres for the first two months of the last fiscal year showed continued substantial improvement compared with the same period in 1928. Whether this improvement has been continued remains to be seen.

In April, 1930, an offer was received by Famous Players' shareholders from Paramount on the basis of 4 shares of Paramount for 5 shares of Famous Players Canadian Corp. The offer was accepted and over 78 per cent of the stock was exchanged for Paramount shares.

Bondholders' Committee Reviews Asbestos Outlook

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—The general mortgage bondholders committee of Asbestos Corp. Ltd., does not view the outlook for the company with much encouragement. A letter has been sent by F. M. Gaudet, chairman of the committee, to holders of general mortgage bonds stating that the committee does not regard the position of the general mortgage bondholders as being too hopeful under present conditions.

It is pointed out that the report made by engineers on the property of Asbestos Corp. indicated the necessity of obtaining more definite information regarding the asbestos content of the areas of the corporation, which meant continuation of exploration and development.

The letter goes on to say that since adverse market conditions resulting from world wide depression, make it difficult to raise any considerable sum of fresh capital for such a project, it is the opinion of the committee that the time for the re-organization of the corporation affairs has not yet arrived.

Public Utility Earnings

Jamaica Public Service

November	1930	1929
Gross earn.	$ 68,541	$ 66,657
Net earnings	29,818	30,630
Surp. after charges	20,414	24,535
For 12 Mos. ended Nov. 30:		
Gross earnings	$827,263	$759,970
Net earnings	333,804	318,745
Surp. after charges	241,267	240,465

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Head Office: 55 Wall Street New York

Condensed Statement of Condition as of December 31, 1930

ASSETS

Cash in Vault and in Federal Reserve Bank	$169,860,333.15	
Due from Banks and Bankers	221,357,472.53	$ 391,217,805.68
Loans, Discounts and Bankers Acceptances		1,015,388,385.68
United States Government Bonds and Certificates	$177,466,655.15	
State and Municipal Bonds	21,973,495.01	
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank	6,600,000.00	
Other Bonds and Securities	82,047,733.70	288,087,883.86
Ownership of: International Banking Corporation		8,000,000.00
Bank Buildings		52,347,936.90
Items in Transit with Branches		33,845,489.46
Customers' Liability Account of Acceptances		148,092,023.59
Other Assets		7,264,997.67
Total		$1,944,244,522.84

LIABILITIES

Capital	$110,000,000.00	
Surplus	90,000,000.00	
Undivided Profits	24,554,298.54	$ 224,554,298.54
Reserves for:		
Contingencies	$ 8,495,846.34	
Accrued Interest, Discount and other Unearned Income	4,203,167.73	
Taxes, Dividends and Accrued Expenses, et cetera	9,933,491.17	22,632,505.24
Liability as Acceptor, Endorser or Maker on Acceptances and Foreign Bills		237,026,383.05
Deposits		1,460,031,336.01
Total		$1,944,244,522.84

Figures of foreign offices which are included herein are as of December 24, 1930.

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Canadian International Trustee Shares

CITS

The Fixed Portfolio

Each Canadian International Trustee Share represents 1/2500th participating, non-voting ownership, in a unit of common stocks constituted as follows:

No. of Shares	Company
	UTILITIES
25	Bell Telephone
25	Brazilian Traction
25	Montreal L. H. & P. Cons.
25	Shawinigan Water & Power
3	Amer. Tel. & Tel.
3	Cons. Gas of New York
3	General Electric
	INDUSTRIALS
25	Dominion Bridge
25	Imperial Tobacco
25	National Breweries
25	Steel of Canada
3	American Tobacco "B"
3	duPont (E.I.)
3	Eastman Kodak
3	National Biscuit
3	Otis Elevator
3	United States Steel
3	Woolworth (F. W.)
	RAILROADS
25	Canadian Pacific Ry.
3	Atchison, Topeka Ry.
3	New York Central
3	Penn. Railroad
	OILS
25	Imperial Oil
3	Standard Oil (N.J.)
3	Texas Corporation

Initial Distribution—

On January 1st, 1931, holders of Canadian International Trustee Shares received as initial semi-annual distribution, the sum of $1.63½ per share. This distribution is made up of the following: regular and extra cash dividends declared by the 25 companies underlying the fixed portfolio; proceeds of the sale of stock dividends, rights, and shares derived from split-ups and also interest on the cash reserve fund deposited with each unit.

Holders of CITS may ask their broker to cash their coupons. If they prefer, they may go to the offices of the Trustee (General Trust of Canada) or at any branch of Banque Canadienne Nationale.

Subscription Rights—

Holders of CITS may reinvest in these shares that part of their coupon money which is derived from sale of stock dividends, rights and shares derived from split-ups, at the current offering price less a discount of 5% (rights may be exercised up to 30 days after every coupon date). It is highly advisable to take advantage of this privilege which enables holders to increase their number of shares.

Trustee Holdings Distributors Limited
132 St. James St. West, Montreal
Dealer Inquiries Invited

Semi-annual Distribution from CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL TRUSTEE SHARES
January 1st, 1931
$1.63½

Number of shares	Amount distributed
10	$ 16.35
25	40.89
50	81.78
100	163.56
500	817.82
1,000	1,635.65
2,500	4,089.13

JANUARY 1931

NEW YEAR

INVESTMENT SUGGESTIONS!

Federal and Provincial Government and Municipal Security Offerings will be submitted on request.

PUBLIC UTILITY

		Maturity	Price	Approx. Yield
British Columbia Power Corp. Ltd.	5½%	1960	102.00	5.37%
British Columbia Telephone Co.	5%	1960	95.50	5.30%
Canada Northern Power Corp. Ltd.	5%	1953	90.50	5.75%
*Foreign Power Securities Ltd	6%	1949	100.00	6.00%
Montreal Island Power Company	5½%	1957	100.00	5.50%
Northwestern Power Company Ltd.	6%	1960	99.00	6.05%
Ottawa Valley Power Company	5½%	1970	96.50	5.72%
*Power Corporation of Canada, Ltd.	4½%	1959	89.00	5.25%

INDUSTRIAL

Dryden Paper Company Limited	6%	1949	96.00	6.37%
*Eastern Dairies Limited	6%	1949	100.00	6.00%
*McColl-Frontenac Oil Co. Limited	6%	1949	100.00	6.00%
Queen's Hotel Limited	6%	1947	94.00	6.38%

PREFERRED STOCKS

Eastern Dairies Limited	7%	Preferred	100.00	7.00%
Foreign Power Securities Corp.	6%	"	At Mkt.	7.50%
McColl-Frontenac Oil Co. Limited	6%	"	"	7.50%
Power Corporation of Canada Ltd.	6%	"	"	5.85%

*Convertible into Common Stock. Particulars on Request.
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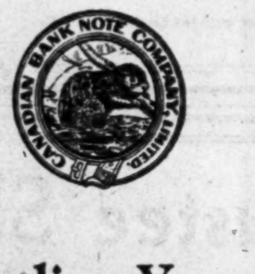

Safeguarding Your 1931 Shareholders

The New Year with its improving conditions will bring increasing new financing.

The highest quality in bond and stock certificates is the vital essential for their protection from the counterfeiter.

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CANADIAN BANK NOTE COMPANY LIMITED
Montreal OTTAWA Toronto

Utilities and Transportation

'CHECO' EARNINGS SHOULD REFLECT 1930 EXPANSION

Canadian Hydro-Electric Output Shows Wide Gains

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Earnings of Canadian Hydro-Electric Corp. in 1930 are expected to compare favorably with those of 1929. The past year has witnessed further expansion on the part of the company's subsidiaries, Gatineau Power Co., Gatineau Electric Co. and St. John River Power Co., while output of power has shown marked increases during 1930.

Canadian Hydro-Electric is controlled by International Hydro-Electric System which in turn is controlled by International Paper and Power Co. Canadian Hydro-Electric is a holding company only.

Year of Expansion

Features of activities last year were completion of a second transmission line between the Paugan plant of Gatineau Power Co. and the Leaside substation of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission, the installation of an additional 20,000 horsepower unit at the St. John River plant, and completion of plans to install another 34,000 horsepower unit at Paugan, bringing total capacity of that plant to 238,000 horsepower.

Operations of all Canadian Hydro-Electric Corp.'s subsidiaries have been on a broader scale in 1930. Output of controlled companies showed a gain of 21 per cent in the first 11 months of 1930 and over double production in the same period in 1928. The increase reflects the higher delivery of power under contract.

Increase Power Deliveries

At present Gatineau Power is delivering 150,000 horsepower to the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission, an amount which will be increased to 260,000 horsepower by October, 1931. New machines installed in the Dalhousie mill of New Brunswick International Paper Co. have increased the demand for power from the St. John River Power Co., which is now generating 80,000 horsepower. Productive capacity of Gatineau Power is now 436,000 horsepower, exclusive of the new unit which will presently be installed.

Investment interest in Canadian Hydro-Electric is confined to an issue of $12,500,000 of 6 per cent first preferred shares. In addition to this there is $25,000,000 of 6 per cent second preferred and 1,000,000 shares of no par common shares, which are held by International Hydro-Electric System.

The last available figures covered 12 months operations to July 31, when net profits applicable to preferred dividends were $1,564,863 against dividend requirements on the first preferred of $750,000. In 1929 earnings were equal to $7.93 a share on the first preferred. The stock is presently quoted around 73 on the Montreal Stock Exchange.

N. E. POWER SALES OF APPLIANCES GAIN

Over $2,000,000 Worth of Equipment Sold in 1930

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Sales of domestic appliances by the twelve retail units of New England Power Association were well over $2,000,000 in 1930, an increase of about 20 per cent over sales in 1929. This preliminary estimate is based on the final figures for the eleven months ended November 30, in which the total sales were $1,972,115.

Aggressive campaigns with installation of electric ranges and refrigerators contributed materially in the last year's favorable showing. In the first eleven months the companies in the association group sold 2,395 electric refrigerators as compared with 1,415 in the first eleven months in 1929. Sales of electric ranges increased more than 100 per cent from 726 to 1,506.

The company has also increased the distribution of such articles of merchandise as flat irons, toasters, cookers, vacuum cleaners, curling irons and heating pans, but there was a decrease in sales of percolators, washing-machines, waffle-irons and electric fans.

New England Power Association estimates of appliances sold in the first eleven months of last year added 8,418,673 kw.h. to the annual consumption, an increase of 33 per cent over the consumption added by appliance sales in the corresponding period of 1929.

Anglin-Norcross Contract for New Montreal Station

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Anglin-Norcross Ltd., has been awarded contracts for the construction of the new Montreal Park Avenue station, being built by the Canadian Pacific Railway. The job is to be completed by next October.

The building, which will be of combined classical and modern architecture, will cost well over $500,000 and will have a frontage of 234 feet, a depth of 87, and a maximum height of 55 feet, carrying three stories. It will be a stone structure. A spacious concourse accommodating ticket wickets; telephone and telegraph offices; a newsstand; station master's and baggage master's offices; and a parcel room, will be entered from the main approach. The building will also include a large general waiting room, ladies' rest room and men's smoking room, and also a barber shop and lunch counter. The upper floors will be devoted to various railway offices.

Sin-Mac Lines Sells Port Arthur Lot to C. N. R.

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Sale of a waterfront lot in Port Arthur by the Sin-Mac Lines, Ltd., to the Canadian National Railways System caused a rumor, since denied, that the C. N. R. had purchased the Sin-Mac organization.

In its denial, the railroad stated that the purchase of the lot did not involve any other property of the Sin-Mac company, and did not affect the ownership.

Nickel Led 1930 Trading on Montreal Exchange

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — International Nickel was the most active stock on the Montreal Stock Exchange in 1930 with a turnover of $3,024,631 shares. Brazilian Traction was second with a total of 2,782,910 shares.

The next five in order were as follows: Montreal Power, 534,596 shares; National Breweries, 314,481 shares; Dominion Bridge, 306,498 shares; Shawinigan, 298,762 shares and Canada Power & Paper Corp. 291,916 shares.

Power Corp. Group Output Below 1929

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Killowatt hour output of companies comprising the Power Corp. group totalled in November last 144,638,477. This is an increase of 792,371 kw.h. over the preceding month, but a decrease of 10,494,603 over November of last year.

In comparing the returns for November of 1930 and 1929, respectively, it is noted that Southern Canada Power, Canada Northern Power, and B. C. Power record increases. East Kootenay's output is off, while Winnipeg Electric and Manitoba Power record a substantial decline, due to water shortage in Manitoba.

Following are comparative figures for the two months:

	Nov., 1930	Nov., 1929
South. Canada	13,906,920	13,338,710
Can. Northern	32,615,520	28,672,070
East Koot.	6,377,200	7,242,100
B. C. Power	45,208,361	44,080,600
Northern B. C.	794,776	......
Win. Electric	14,634,700	61,799,600
Manitoba Power	31,101,000	
Total	144,638,477	155,133,080

STEADY BETTERMENT FORESEEN BY BEATTY

Refers to Psychological Angle of Wheat Situation

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Evidences of improvement and the conviction that a betterment in business conditions will become more apparent were stressed by E. W. Beatty, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway in an article which appeared in the New York press recently. He pointed out, however, that there was a psychological side to the present wheat situation, that presented dangers which might, if they become more apparent, postpone the recovery in business.

Mr. Beatty stated that it could truthfully be said that Canada had not suffered to the same extent as the United States in general business conditions, and that though business activity had fallen off to some extent, Canada's position had not been affected as much as other countries whose position in world trade was as great or greater.

Reference was made to freight car loadings. During the 12 months ended December 6 total agricultural loadings, including grain, grain products and live stock were given at 469,375 cars. For the same period loadings of mine products under the heading of coal, coke and ore totalled 431,340 or very nearly as great as those from agriculture, while those from forest under the headings of lumber, pulpwood, pulp and paper, etc., were greater than either, totalling 494,622 cars.

He continued in part: "Car loadings of manufactures of both mine and forest, such as furniture and machinery, are included under the headings 'merchandise' and 'miscellaneous' and must account for a fairly large percentage of the 1,617,012 cars so loaded for the year up to that date.

"The decline in Canadian business has been varied, some industries having suffered more than others. Taking October, for instance, as being the latest month for which Government statistics are available, it is seen that car loadings were 93.85 per cent of those for the same month in the previous year, and employment was 90.61 per cent, building 70.44 per cent, pig iron and steel production 44.76 and 69,14 per cent respectively. The production of coal was higher, being 104.51 per cent.

"I have looked back five years, and I have found that in most particulars gains made up to that time have been more than held despite the seriousness of present recessions."

Nova Scotia Liquor Sales Run Along Expected Lines

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Gross sales by the Nova Scotia Liquor Commission from its inception on August 18 to the end of the fiscal year, September 30 last, ran over $60,000, according to a report prepared by the Commission with the cost of the Plebiscite held more than a year ago on the temperance question deducted, as well as organization expenses of the Commission itself, and maintenance of the Nova Scotia Police, net profits of the period amounted to some $23,000.

Indications are that the annual business transacted by the Commission will run between 4 and 5 million dollars although these figures may not be worn out by a full year's operation.

Imperial Tobacco Co. Announces Change in Staff

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Imperial Tobacco Co. of Canada and the Tuckett Tobacco Co. have simultaneously made announcements of changes in their organization. Earle Spafford, vice-president and director in charge of sales of the Tuckett Tobacco Co., has been elected director and sales manager of Imperial Tobacco Co. of Canada, with headquarters in Montreal.

T. M. McGuire, who for some time has been sales manager of Imperial Tobacco, has been elected vice-president and director in charge of sales of the Tuckett Tobacco Co. with headquarters in Hamilton. Both appointments became effective on Jan. 1, this year.

Ship Grain From Prescott

The first shipment of grain from the new terminal elevator at Port Johnston, near Prescott, was made recently, a carload going forward to Saint John, N.B., for export.

Inter. Hydro-Electric Reports Gain in Output

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Output of International Hydro-Electric System for the first eleven months in 1930 was 3,798,414,000 kw.h., eight per cent greater than in the corresponding period of 1929.

For the twelve months ended November 30 last, production amounted to 4,145,029,000 kw.h., an increase of 9 per cent over the output of the system in the preceding year.

Quebec Central Railway Makes Executive Changes

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — J. H. Walsh, vice-president and general manager of the Quebec Central Railway, controlled by the Canadian Pacific Railway, has retired from his official position as of January 1 last. He will, however, retain his vice-presidency and will continue to sit on the board of directors.

The following changes in the management of the Quebec Central Railway, effective January 1, have been announced: R. H. Hibbard, has been named chief engineer; J. T. Hawkins, accountant in the freight department, has been appointed general freight agent; W. E. Brooks, general passenger agent, and G. C. Brooks, accountant of the freight and claims department.

SEE POWER CORP. AS NEW ENTRANT IN GAS STRUGGLE

South. Saskatchewan Gas Seeks Franchise for Regina

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Further expansion of Power Corp. of Canada is seen in the possibility that the company may take an interest in a project to supply Regina with natural gas.

A new company known as Southern Saskatchewan Gas Co. has been incorporated to supply natural gas in Saskatchewan from the Bowdoin field in the state of Montana. While no definite plans have been announced, it is likely that Power Corp. may undertake negotiations provided a franchise is awarded Southern Saskatchewan Gas to supply Regina.

Claims Savings in Lines

The offer of Southern Saskatchewan Gas Co. submits that a pipe line can be constructed from the Bowdoin field at less cost than from other natural gas areas, requiring only 175 miles of pipe as against 370 miles for the Kinsella and 450 miles for the Turner Valley field.

A saving in cost is claimed for Regina in favor of the Bowdoin field amounting to over $700,000 a year, while further savings were indicated if duties were removed. The figures were based on estimated annual consumption of five billion cubic feet of gas.

Regina has been the recipient of a number of proposals to supply it with natural gas. These included offers from Dominion Gas and Electric Co.; a group of independent operators in the Turner Valley Field; Tri-Cities Utilities, Ltd., and the Regina Gas Company. The latter company planned to supply gas from the Bowdoin fields.

It is understood that Southern Saskatchewan Gas Co. now controls Regina Gas Co.

Dominion Steel & Coal Employs Men on Repairs

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Following the cessation of mining activities on the Dominion Steel and Coal Corp.'s iron ore properties on Bell Island, on December 13, about 400 men have been engaged on repair work, following a heavy fall of ground and timber in No. 3 mine.

It is estimated that three weeks' work is necessary to reopen the haulage slope while an extensive undertaking is being carried out in another mine with a view to safeguarding the slope.

Work on the new storage dam at the Dominion pier has been discontinued for the season but the new transformers in connection with the power supply from Newfoundland Light and Power Co. have been installed at the power plant.

COCKSHUTT PLOW SHOWS 58 CENTS GAIN PER SHARE

Reduced from $2.80 for Previous Fiscal Period

INVENTORY IS LOWER

Appropriation from Surplus of $150,000 for Doubtful Accounts—Receivables Higher

Cockshutt Plow Co. in the year ended November 30, 1930, earned 58 cents per share after appropriating $150,000 for doubtful accounts receivable and $10,550 provision for taxes. This profit compares with $2.80 per share in the previous period of eleven months and $2.68 per share in the fiscal year ended December 31, 1928.

Dividends at the rate of $1.50 per share annually were continued in the last year. Hon. Henry Cockshutt, president, in the letter to shareholders which accompanies the report, makes no reference to dividends. He remarks on the difficult conditions which have prevailed in the Canadian West in the last year but adds that, while there may be further problems to face, the company's confidence in the future has not been shaken. He expresses the belief that the revision in the tariff at the special session of parliament will be of benefit to producers and consumers alike.

Profit Cut in Half

The year's profits before tax provision and doubtful-debt appropriation were $327,800, or less than half the net after depreciation in the previous period. Continuance of dividends and the special appropriation reduced the surplus. The following table shows the position:

	Surplus $	*Year's Profits $
1930	739,244	327,500
1929	1,004,899	875,860
1928	479,918	827,451
1927	570,852	448,690
1926	116,943	305,450

* After depreciation.

Current Position Good

Working capital is at a satisfactory figure, although reduced in amount from the previous year, while the ratio of current assets to current liabilities is lower for some years past.

	Working Capital	Ratio
1930	$6,257,201	4.12—1
1929	6,403,771	9.75—1
1928	5,023,959	12.22—1
1927	5,099,316	48.42—1
1926	4,949,302	13.99—1

The relative position of current assets and current liabilities for the last two years is thus shown:

	1930	1929
Current assets	$7,747,403	$7,135,393
Current liabilities	1,491,202	731,622
Working capital	6,257,201	6,403,771

An increase of slightly more than $1,000,000 in accounts receivable is a reflection of conditions among the company's clientele:

Accounts Receivable

1930	$3,885,835
1929	2,859,112
1928	2,108,619
1927	2,543,391

There has been no significant change in cash on hand in recent years, but the company in the last year has been able to reduce its inventories. The following table shows the position in this regard as well as the variations in bank loans and accounts payable:

	Inventories	Cash
1930	$3,840,491	$21,077
1929	4,164,058	112,223
1928	3,338,624	24,506

	Bank and other Loans	Accounts Payable
1930	1,071,771	375,344
1929	Nil	622,198
1928	89,915	54,167
1927	Nil	51,750

Properties Up Slightly

As the company does not show its earnings before depreciation, there is no practicable method of determining the variation in appropriations for writing off plant and equipment. The balance sheet shows fixed assets at $7,757,896, which is $41,746 greater than a year ago.

Investment in affiliated companies is shown at $660,627, which is a reduction from $773,263 as per the last previous balance sheet. The 1929 balance sheet also showed "other investments at cost" of $50,200, which does not appear in the latest document.

Other changes are negligible. Reserves are unchanged at a total of $2,500,000.

Following is the profit and loss account for the last three years:

Income and Surplus Account, Years Ended

	Nov. 30 1930 $	†Nov. 30 1929 $	Dec. 31 1928 $
Net earn. after deprec.	327,799	875,860	‡827,451
Less:			
Prov. for taxes & other unadj. claims	10,554	68,247	54,936
Doubtful accts.	150,000	....	....
Net profit	167,245	807,613	772,515
Less appropriations:			
Common div.	432,900	324,675	216,450
Surplus for year	*265,655	482,938	556,065
Add: Prev. surp.	1,004,898	479,917	570,352
Surp. from sale of Adams Wagon Co.	....	142,044	....
Less: Pref. stock conv. pay.	....	....	646,500
Trans. to mdse. res.	....	100,000	....
Bal. carr. for'd	739,243	1,004,899	479,917

†11 month period.
‡After depreciation and bad debts.
*Debit.

Public Utility Earnings

Northwestern Utilities

	1930 $	1929 $
November:		
Oper. revenue	108,953	85,994
Oper. expense	40,233	32,886
Net oper. revenue	68,720	53,108
Non-oper. rev.	1,201	5,107
Gross income	69,922	58,216
Gross income deduct	17,001	18,403
Net income	52,920	39,813

Canada Northern Power October Output Increased

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Power generated in October by Canada Northern Power Corp., amounted to 31,383,430 kw.h. as compared with 30,215,340 kw.h. in October, 1929.

For the 12 months ended October 31, 1930, production totalled 359,396,240 an increase of 10,139 kw.h.

Gravel Roads in Saskatchewan

Approximately 1,000 miles of highway in Saskatchewan have been gravelled this season, and with the completion of the year's programme there would remain 1,600 miles to be surfaced, according to an announcement made recently by Hon. A. C. Stewart, Minister of Highways in the Saskatchewan Government.

Page-Hersey Meeting

The annual meeting of Page-Hersey Tubes, Ltd., will be held at the head office of the company at Welland on February 3.

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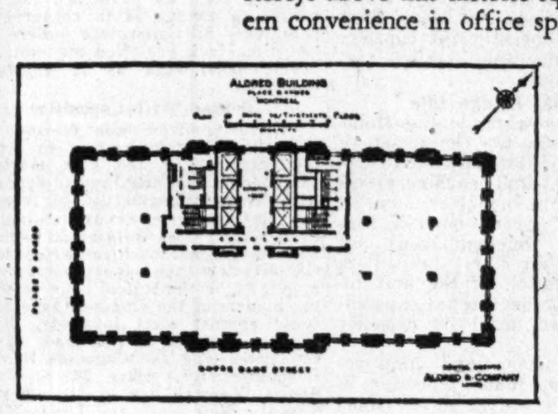

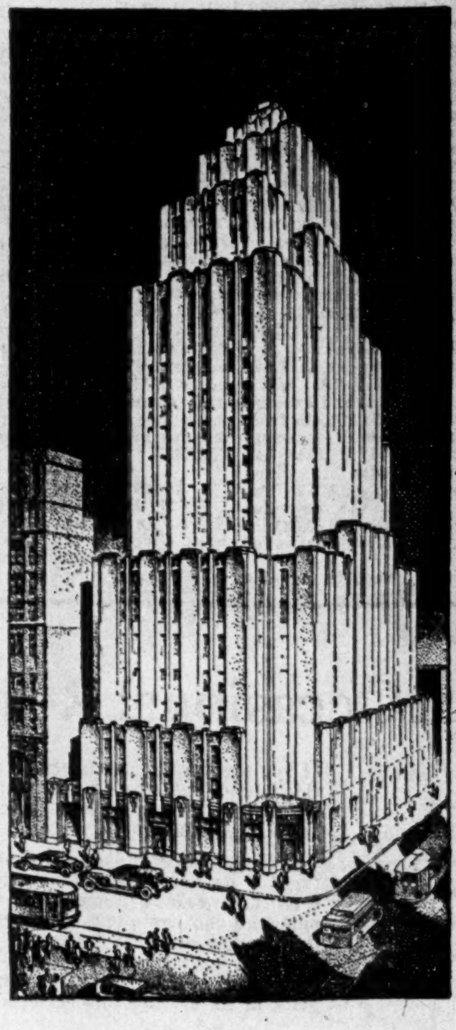

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For this is a drink to pick you up and refresh you. Crisp and keen as the snows of Canada—sunny as the ginger fields of Jamaica—it has a distinctive flavour that is comparable only to an old vintage wine.

Just a little time out—just a glassful of Canada Dry—and the rest of the afternoon seems short.

CANADA DRY
The Champagne of Ginger Ales
Canada Dry Ginger Ale Limited
Toronto, Edmonton and Montreal

Canadian Bond Sales from 1916 to 1930

Compiled by A. E. Ames & Co.

	1916 $	1917 $	1918 $	1919 $	1920 $	1921 $	1922 $	1923 $	1924 $	1925 $	1926 $	1927 $	1928 $	1929 $	1930 $
(1) GRAND TOTAL (According to Distribution)															
Canada	102,938,778	546,330,714	727,446,361	705,385,419	101,830,667	213,326,548	250,184,984	427,868,742	336,768,887	249,944,050	271,198,119	306,263,459	207,659,685	362,887,056	379,457,707
United States	200,943,764	174,708,365	33,310,006	199,446,670	223,084,000	178,113,613	241,212,493	84,517,000	239,534,405	218,520,000	291,861,757	300,304,547	217,761,000	259,175,500	352,819,500
Great Britain	5,000,000	5,000,000	14,600,000	5,105,033	....	12,151,000	....	2,432,000	3,622,500	27,978,333	10,180,000	10,698,667	15,026,833	31,326,000	4,745,000
Totals	314,882,542	726,039,079	921,356,357	909,937,222	324,914,667	403,591,156	491,397,477	514,817,742	579,925,792	496,442,383	573,239,876	617,266,673	440,447,518	653,388,556	737,022,207
(2) CORPORATION BOND SALES															
Canada	4,605,000	1,075,000	3,565,000	31,411,330	18,775,276	41,867,825	49,390,500	92,485,320	42,456,680	93,728,292	141,088,000	174,648,400	143,273,500	141,593,600	140,274,000
United States	22,887,000	17,775,000	1,000,000	11,518,670	27,275,000	17,050,000	26,895,000	2,435,000	23,100,000	28,300,000	131,322,500	118,115,000	127,100,000	68,800,000	68,789,500
Great Britain	5,000,000	....	....	....	....	2,418,000	....	2,432,000	3,622,500	3,645,000	10,180,000	10,698,667	5,293,500	10,500,000	1,500,000
Totals	32,492,000	18,850,000	4,565,000	42,930,000	46,050,276	61,335,825	76,885,500	97,352,320	69,179,180	125,673,292	282,585,500	303,462,067	275,667,000	220,893,600	210,563,500
(3) GOVERNMENT BOND SALES															
Canada	78,623,000	527,300,000	682,021,000	649,074,000	36,750,000	106,118,400	135,100,000	258,324,000	141,579,000	106,425,195	77,852,267	74,120,500	23,428,000	55,199,500	113,153,800
United States	129,550,000	138,000,000	25,600,000	156,300,000	89,243,000	54,627,000	178,818,000	47,955,000	123,061,000	188,220,000	107,808,000	80,800,000	53,565,000	60,111,000	177,209,000
Great Britain	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	24,333,333	....	....	9,733,333	3,650,000	4,795,000
Totals	208,173,000	665,300,000	707,621,000	805,374,000	125,993,000	160,745,400	314,918,000	306,279,000	264,640,000	318,978,528	185,660,267	154,920,500	86,726,333	118,960,500	295,157,800
(4) MUNICIPAL BOND SALES															
Canada	19,640,778	17,955,714	41,860,361	20,196,089	46,315,391	65,340,318	64,379,484	54,559,422	60,733,207	49,790,563	51,262,852	46,494,559	27,958,185	83,808,456	89,659,007
United States	32,336,764	6,233,365	1,710,006	6,078,000	10,066,000	19,436,613	22,709,393	29,127,000	27,998,405	2,000,000	19,231,257	32,389,547	700,000	21,267,000	23,985,000
Great Britain	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10,459,000	....
Totals	51,977,542	24,189,079	43,570,361	26,274,089	56,371,391	84,776,931	87,088,877	83,686,422	88,731,612	51,790,563	70,494,109	78,884,106	28,658,185	115,534,456	113,644,007
(5) RAILROAD BOND SALES															
Canada	70,000	....	....	4,704,000	....	....	715,000	22,500,000	92,000,000	*	1,000,000	11,000,000	13,000,000	82,285,500	42,700,000
United States	22,170,000	12,700,000	5,000,000	25,550,000	96,500,000	87,000,000	12,790,100	5,000,000	65,375,000	....	†33,500,000	69,000,000	36,396,000	108,997,500	84,588,000
Great Britain	....	5,000,000	14,600,000	5,105,133	....	9,733,000	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6,717,000	....
Totals	22,240,000	17,770,000	19,600,000	35,359,133	96,500,000	96,733,000	13,505,100	27,500,000	157,375,000	....	34,500,000	80,000,000	49,396,000	198,000,000	127,288,000

*Railroad issues, included in Government, are $35,000,000 Canadian National Rlys. guaranteed by Dominion and $5,925,195 Pacific Great Eastern Railway Co. guaranteed by Province of British Columbia. Together these two make a total of $40,925,195.

†$2,500,000 Dominion guaranteed.

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News of Investment Markets

BRANT. ROOFING FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OFFERED

Refunds Former Issue; Finances Capital Expenditures

Brantford Roofing Co. has issued $600,000 of first mortgage sinking fund 6½ per cent gold bonds, series A, which are being currently offered. Proceeds of the issue will be used to retire $100,000 of 6½ per cent first mortgage bonds, due 1941, less $22,318 provided by sinking fund, and, primarily, to reimburse the company for expenditures in connection with the felt and paper mill at Thorold and the asphalt emulsion plant at Brantford as well as to provide further working capital and to retire bank loans.

The company operates a plant at Brantford and manufactures asphalt shingles, roofing rolls, felts, roof coatings, roofing cements, plastics and asphalt emulsions for industrial purposes and roads. Originally the company was incorporated in Ontario in 1906 but the present company operates under Dominion charter secured in 1928. Two subsidiaries are now operated, Brantford Carritte Co., Colbrook, N.S., acquired in March, 1928, and Brantford Felt & Paper Co., Thorold, Ont., acquired in March, 1929. Production by the latter subsidiary was started in 1930.

Long Dividend Record

The company has had an unbroken record of dividends since incorporation in 1906. Earnings, after depreciation, from 1906 to 1927, inclusive, are stated to have averaged over 12½ per cent on the capital stock of the company. Consolidated net earnings of the company and Brantford Carritte Co. in 1928, before depreciation and prior to non-recurring interest charges, was $71,250; in 1929, $122,592 and in the first ten months of 1930, $93,199, or at the rate of $111,839 for the full year.

Details of the current offering are as follows:

$600,000
BRANTFORD ROOFING CO.
FIRST MORTGAGE S. F. 6½ PER CENT GOLD BONDS, SERIES A

Dated: November 1, 1930; due: November 1, 1950.

Interest Payable: Semi-annually, November and May 1, at Bank of Montreal, Brantford, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Halifax and St. John.

Denominations: $1,000, $500 and $100, coupon bonds, registerable as to principal.

Trustee: Royal Trust Co.

Redeemable: In whole or in part at option of the company on 60 days' notice at 105 to October 31, 1931, and thereafter at a premium of ¼ of 1 per cent less for each succeeding year to maturity.

Sinking Fund: Annual, cumulative, operative from November 1, 1931, a sum equal to 2½ per cent of all bonds issued up to date of payment, plus interest on bonds redeemed.

Security: A specific mortgage and charge on all real property and plants of the company and its subsidiaries.

Capitalization: On completion of present financing.

	Authorized	Outstanding
6½% 1st mtge. s.f. gold bonds, series "A"	$1,500,000	$600,000
7% cum. pref. stock, $100 par	1,000,000	750,000
Com. stock, n.p.v.	22,500 shs.	20,077 shs.

Offer: $600,000, December, 1930, at 99 by K. F. MacLaren & Co.

Canadian Financial Founders Will Handle Trustee Shares

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Montreal interests have formed Canadian Financial Founders, Limited which company will sponsor distribution of Canadian Financial Founders purchase certificates, secured by Diversified Trustee Shares, Series C, fixed investment trust shares distributed by American Trustee Share Corp. of New York. It is proposed to sell fractions of units at $10 or multiples thereof upon a deferred payment system.

The plan further provides that the individual investor's life will be insured to the amount of the unpaid balance of the payment called for by his purchase certificate, the insurance to be effective immediately upon issuance of the certificate or certificates, up to a total of $10,000.

The board of directors of the new company include: J. W. Norcross, president; J. E. McLurg, vice-president; Senator N. Curry, J. A. Mann and C. B. Grier, directors.

Bond Redemptions

Bond Issues—	Rate	Due	Redeem.	Price
Minneapolis Heat Regulator	*5%	1932	Feb. 1	100
Stock Issues—				
National Grocers Ltd. 1st pfd.	8%	....	Feb. 14	110
Foreign Issues—				
Danish Cons. Mun. Loan	8%	1946	Feb. 1	107½
Rep. of Finland	*5½%	1958	Feb. 1	100
Belgium (ext.)	8%	1941	Feb. 1	107½

*Called in part.

Canadian Pacific Ry. Sell Debenture Stock

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Canadian Pacific Railway is understood to have sold to the Bank of Montreal $10,000,000 additional perpetual 4 per cent consolidated debenture stock. Proceeds will be used for construction and equipment of certain branch lines, to help defray cost of steamship "Princess Hélène," and to acquire bonds of other railway companies, as follows: $2,345,000 of Manitoba and Northwestern Railway, $3,750,000 of Northern Alberta Railways Co., and $841,341 (part of $937,500 of Toronto Terminals Railway Co.

This is the second piece of financing carried out by the Canadian Pacific Railway in the last few weeks. The first was an issue of $14,250,000 of equipment trust certificates, sold to an American-Canadian banking group. Proceeds of this issue are being expended on new equipment, orders for part of which have already been placed.

PROVINCES MUST REFUND NOTES ISSUED IN 1930

Short Term Issues Form Bulk of Maturities For 1931

Five of the Canadian provinces must come into the market during 1931 to refund a total of $48,680,000 of short term notes or treasury bills issued during 1930. Provincial financing during the past year amounted to over $155,000,000. Either because of inability to secure a satisfactory price or in the hope that a stronger bond market would materialize at a later date, the provinces secured some 31.4 per cent of their borrowed money through short term notes of one year or under.

Short term obligations have been in good demand for the past year in New York and as a result the provinces have secured new money at rates much more favorable than would have been possible on long term bonds. The success with which the notes and treasury bills now outstanding can be refunded during 1931 remains to be seen although general opinion would indicate that prices of high grade bonds will appreciate. If this is the case, the long term bonds can be sold on a good basis and the shorter term issues retired.

Notes Maturing

Ontario will have a total of $15,000,000 of treasury bills coming due, of which $5,000,000 matures on February 1 and $15,000,000 on May 1. Alberta raised $10,935,000 in two issues. One of these amounting to $5,000,000 came due on November 1, 1930, and the other matures on April 15, 1931. British Columbia has three issues totalling $10,500,000 coming due during the current year of which $4,000,000 is due March 16 while New Brunswick has $4,745,000 due on May 23.

Aside from serial installments coming due, and short term liabilities maturing, the provinces have only $12,406,000 of bonds maturing during 1931 or but 25 per cent of the liabilities incurred during 1930. Manitoba has $4,079,000 coming due of which $2,000,000 matured on January 3 and $2,079,000 is due May 15. British Columbia 5½'s of 1931 are due on November 25 and Alberta has $3,100,000 maturing in May and September.

Neither Ontario, Quebec or Nova Scotia have any straight term funded debt maturing this year. New Brunswick has $1,502,000 due in July, Prince Edward Island a total of $225,000 in December and Saskatchewan $500,000 also in December.

On the above basis provincial loans coming due will amount to some $61,000,000 of which part will be met from sinking funds. Two Dominion issues totalling $77,931,600 mature and will probably be refunded in large part but the total of government financing in prospect for Canada during 1931 is well below the total of the past year.

TWO YEAR TRUST SEEKS RETURNS FROM RECOVERY

Is Based on History of Previous Periods of Depression

Shares of a new fixed investment trust will be offered publicly in Canada and the United States shortly. This trust is new in that it will terminate on Jan. 15, 1933, and the attempt is made to get results from the next bull market rather than to profit by the long-term trend. Two-Year Trust Shares will be offered to the extent of 1,500,000 shares. Each share will represent 1-400 participating ownership in a fixed unit of 33 leading common stocks including Ford Motor Co. of Canada, International Nickel and Imperial Oil.

The characteristics and duration of previous periods of depression and the following recovery have been taken into consideration in determining the duration of the trust. While no attempt is made to predict the date of industrial and stock market recovery, the sponsors of the trust, through a diversified selection of stocks of some of the leading industrial companies in the United States and Canada, hope to benefit by market reaction to improved business conditions which are believed to be due in the near future.

Cannot Substitute Stocks

Disbursements on the shares will be made semi-annually, May and November 15, 1931 and 1932, from the aggregate of all dividends received, proceeds from sale of rights, stock dividends, stocks eliminated from the trust and interest allowed by trustee on cash accumulated between coupon payment dates. Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co., is trustee.

No substitution is permitted in stocks held, but not more than five stocks may be eliminated on unanimous vote of members present at a meeting of the selection committee. Stocks may also be eliminated because of insufficient market supply, or on being taken off the New York Stock Exchange. Privilege of conversion is offered upon surrender of 400 trust shares.

Two year trust shares are being offered at the market by F. A. Willard & Co., Ames, Emerich & Co. and Matthews & Co. The offering price includes present market value of deposited stocks, plus brokerage commissions, and a distributing charge of 6 per cent of the offering price of each certificate plus a fixed charge of 45 cents per share from which charges will be paid selling commissions, trustee's fees, cost of deposits of stock, certificates and selection committee compensation. Price per share on January 6 was $22.

TIMBER PRESERVERS SHARES ARE OFFERED

New Plant on Fraser River Will Treat Wood Products

Financing is being undertaken in Western Canada of Timber Preservers, Ltd., a new company with a Dominion charter. Plans are under way for a plant on the Fraser River which will treat wood for preservation. The company will treat railway ties, piling, bridge timber and other structural timbers; telephone, telegraph and power line poles, cross arms, culverts, paving blocks, etc.

Plant construction will begin immediately and it is expected to have the plant in operation in time for 1931 construction business. Earnings of the business based on one cylinder at capacity, are estimated to cover dividend requirements several times. Provision has been made to instal additional cylinders at a minimum cost.

The financing takes the form of class A common shares of no par value which are preferred as to dividends and assets and one share of class B common stock is given as a bonus with each four shares of class A stock sold. Management of the company will be in the hands of A. K. Leitch. Details of the issue are as follows:

10,000 SHARES
TIMBER PRESERVERS LIMITED
CLASS "A" COMMON STOCK OF N.P.V.

Capitalization:

	Authorized	To be Issued
Class "A" com. n.p.v.	20,000 shs.	10,000 shs.
Class "B" com. n.p.v.	40,000 shs.	20,000 shs.

Dividends: Class "A" shares will receive up to $2 per share out of any dividend declared before any payment is made to class "B" shareholders. Balance will be paid equally share for share until a total dividend of $3 has been paid on class "A" shares.

Redemption: Class "A" shares are redeemable at any time, in whole or in part, on 30 days' notice at $45. In event of liquidation, class "A" shareholders may receive up to $30 per share. There can be no voluntary liquidation of the company without the consent of at least two-thirds of the issued class "A" stock.

Security: Proceeds of class "A" stock will be deposited in a trust account and may be drawn on from time to time on receipt of engineer's certificates of construction or for other proper expenditures. No money shall be so drawn until at least 5,000 shares of class "A" stock have been sold.

Earnings: It is estimated that the company's first full year of operation will show net earnings of at least three times the maximum dividend payable on the class "A" shares.

Transfer Agent and Registrar: Montreal Trust Co., Calgary.

Offer: 10,000 shares class "A" stock. December, 1930, at $30 per share with bonus of one share of class "B" stock with each four shares of class "A" stock, by O. C. Arnott Co., Calgary.

Gas & Oil Developers Shares Are Offered

Offering is being made of 100,000 shares of treasury stock of Gas & Oil Developers Ltd., which has an authorized capital of 1,500,000 shares of $1 par value.

The company owns approximately 3,200 acres of gas leases in western Ontario of which 825 acres are in the Haldimand Gas field; 2,041 acres in Woodhouse township, Norfolk county, and 207 acres in the Viena Pool, Elgin county. It is stated that arrangements have been made to commence an active drilling campaign. Properties are conveniently located to pipe-line systems.

Shares are being offered at 25 cents by G. F. Morrison & Co., Toronto.

Bond Tenders

2 o'clock, Jan. 8, City of Sherbrooke—$125,000, 5 per cent, serial bonds, dated Oct. 1, 1930. L. Lacombe, sec.-treas.

4 o'clock, Jan. 19, Three Rivers—$478,500, 5 per cent, 40 year debentures, dated Nov. 1, 1930, interest payable 1st May and Nov. at Bank Canadian Nationale, Three Rivers, Montreal and Quebec. Jacques Denechand. (See announcement on page 10).

Jan. 24, Municipality of Low—$62,000, 5 per cent, 15-year serial bonds. R. Wilkie, sec.-treas.

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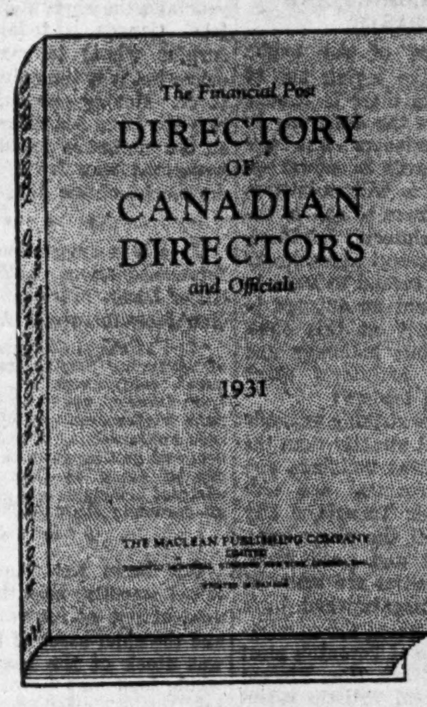

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WEEKLY RECORD OF FINANCING IN CANADA

OFFERINGS OF CORPORATIONS AND FOREIGN SECURITIES

	Date Issued	Offered by	Rate	Due	Amount	Offered	Yield
Bond Issues—							
Brantford Roofing Co.	Jan.	K. F. MacLaren & Co.	6½%	1950	$600,000	99	6.58%
Stock Issues—							
Gas & Oil Developers	Jan.	G. F. Morrison & Co.	....	....	100,000 shs.	25c.	...
Timber Preservers	Dec.	O. C. Arnott (With bonus of 1 share Class "B" stock with each 4 shares of Class "A" stock)	Class "A" pref.		10,000 shs.	$30	...
Two Year Trust Shares	Jan.	F. A. Willard & Co., Ames, Emerich & Co., Matthews & Co.	....	....	1,500,000 shs.	...	...
Canadian Financial Founders—Purchase certificates	Jan.	Can. Financial Founders	....	....	$10 units	...	...

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SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

Canada, United States, Mexico, British Empire, except India, $5.00 per year; all other countries, $6.00.

Published by
THE MACLEAN PUBLISHING CO. LIMITED
143 University Ave., Toronto 2

MONTREAL, Southam Building, Murray R. Chipman, Eastern Manager; John E. Langdon, Eastern Editor. WINNIPEG, 810 Confederation Life Bldg. GREAT BRITAIN, London, The MacLean Co. of Great Britain, Ltd., 2, 3 and 4 Cockspur St., London, S.W. 1, E. J. Dodd, Director.

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TORONTO, JANUARY 8, 1931

WHEAT CAN BE GROWN AT LOWER COSTS

SOME time ago The Financial Post made the statement that if wheat prices were going to remain low over a term of years that Canadian farmers would have to learn to produce and sell wheat even as low as 75 cents a bushel and yet make a profit. It was suggested that reduction in the costs of producing wheat was a surer road to prosperity than artificial price fixing.

For some reason this statement seems to have gotten The Financial Post in considerable disfavor in some propagandist circles in Western Canada. Radio and the press have been used to convey to the Western farmers the impression that The Financial Post has the power to prevent wheat prices from going above 75 cents per bushel and that this paper will exercise that power. The Financial Post prospers only as Canada prospers and Canada prospers only as Western Canada prospers. Anything that will bring wealth and security of income to the West will bring wealth and security of income to The Financial Post. Every advance in the price of wheat brings as much joy to the publishers of The Financial Post as to the growers of the wheat, but it is realized that wheat prices are made by world conditions and that those who wish to continue in the business of growing and marketing wheat must adjust their costs of operation to those prices if they are to remain in the business.

The Financial Post has enough faith in the technical - agricultural knowledge and the ability of Western farmers to believe that they can earn good incomes for themselves during the next few years even if they have to average less than 75 cents per bushel for Number 1 Northern wheat at the country stations. It is unfortunate, but true, that no accurate statistics exist as to the cost of growing wheat in Western Canada. Various estimates have been made from time to time but few of these are at all satisfactory because most of them ignore many essential factors in the cost, and they all vary in what they charge up as investment in land, interest on investment, and income for the farmer as manager. With the extremes in crop returns from year to year any costs must be taken over a period of years. Suffice it to say that The Financial Post knows of many well-managed farms in Western Canada where, taking a five-year average, wheat is being produced at below 50 cents per bushel. One typical well-managed farm where land lies fallow every third year, where the land is given the high valuation of $50 per acre, where modern machinery is used, an average cost of 46 cents a bushel has been struck. Even in some parts of the United States, some farmers are growing wheat at well below present prices.

The only answer that can be given to the question of what it costs to produce a bushel of wheat in Western Canada is that it runs anywhere between 40 cents a bushel, or even less in a few cases, to over $1 a bushel and that the variation between different districts and different farms is so great as to confuse anyone attempting a scientific examination of the question.

The Manitoba Free Press recently conducted a competition among farmers, asking for answers to the question "How much does it cost to produce a bushel of wheat?" Prize-winning letters are now being published and show wide variation in costs. They indicate, however, an attempt by many farmers to appraise their costs. The farmer who took first prize — points being awarded for bookkeeping methods rather than the attainment of low costs—reported a five-year average of 52.7 cents a bushel in Manitoba. Alberta and Saskatchewan costs would be lower.

The chief point to note, however, is that the more efficient farmers will be able to earn a return on their investments, wages for themselves, depreciation and some profit on wheat at not much over present levels. Such farmers as these are the ones that are showing the way to their neighbors.

CIVIL SERVICE SALARIES

A RATHER insistent propaganda is being carried on by representatives of the Civil Service of the Federal Government, which has as its objective an all-round increase in Civil Service salaries. There is no doubt that at the forthcoming session of Parliament an attempt will be made to bring about a general increase in salaries, particularly among technical employees.

It is generally felt that technical workers employed by the Dominion Government are inadequately paid and the report of the Beatty commission made this clear. It is not so certain that there is a general underpayment of civil servants in other branches of the service. It is a subject on which no general statement can be relied upon as accurate. Even more than in private businesses, where there are enough inequalities, there are in the Civil Service many who are being paid more than they are worth and many who are being paid less.

Two or three years ago it might well have been argued that the general level of Civil Service salaries was too low, but, in the meantime, the cost of living has come down to such a considerable extent that the purchasing power of salaries and wages has increased considerably. The margin between income and the bare cost of living has widened and no doubt has taken up most of whatever slack there was in governmental rates of pay.

At the moment the essential need in governmental services is economy and the Bennett government will be faced with the prospect of reducing governmental expenditures during the coming year in every possible way. The ministers can hardly be expected to view with approval any demand for increased salaries for civil servants. In fact, the easiest manner of disposing of resolutions from Civil Service associations will be to put them before parliament which will have no compunction about throwing them out and, once they are thrown out, they will have small chance of consideration for a number of years yet.

Under the circumstances, it would seem to be a wise procedure for the Civil Service associations to refrain from embarrassing the government by asking for all-'round increases in every branch of the service. Restraint now will give them a better opportunity of having the whole question studied thoroughly and fairly when governmental revenues again begin to rise and when a better balance has been achieved in price relationships generally.

On the other hand, individual members of the Civil Service should look for increased remuneration through promotion to more important positions.

Business men generally would be behind increases in salary for the more important executive positions in the Civil Service if they felt that the men occupying these positions would be able to effect the economies in their departments which might be expected in connection with similar work being carried on in the industrial world.

Appointments to these higher positions must, of course, be on merit, and as far as possible should come by promotion within their ranks. This would give all members of the Civil Service something to look forward to.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GOOD TASTE

IN THE erection of our public buildings and the laying out of grounds and parks there is always a tendency to give the designing to architects or engineers who are friends of the party in power or who have influence with ministers or others, rather than to call in the great national architects. Of these, Canada now has several whose works show them to be second to none in the world. Is it not an outrage to employ, particularly at this time, on our great public buildings and monuments, any architects other than architectural leaders?

There is no more striking example of an architectural atrocity than the provincial parliament buildings and some recent government and university buildings in Toronto, a city which thinks itself the simon-pure, last word in art and good taste. Still greater atrocities are many of the soldiers' monuments which have been erected throughout the country.

Fortunately, one of Toronto's most public-spirited citizens, Hon. Vincent Massey, has a real artistic talent in architecture. When planning Hart House, which his family built for and presented to the University of Toronto, he called in Sproatt and Rolph, Canadians who rank among the world's great architectural designers. They had already made their mark on the Victoria-Emmanuel College buildings and are developing for that college, in the vicinity of the Parliament Buildings, a group of unusually fine stone public buildings.

Another example of good architecture in the same area is Knox College, the work of Chapman & Oxley.

Then, there is another type of good taste among the educational structures in the same section of the city, designed by a young firm coming on splendidly, Mathers & Haldenby. And there is the work of John Lyle, who has artistic ability with a Beaux-Art, Paris, education and a New York apprenticeship, who undoubtedly will leave a monument to good taste in the great new building he is designing for the Bank of Nova Scotia.

Visitors to Toronto, who will take the trouble to compare the hideous, irritating Parliament Buildings with these college buildings referred to above, will, we are sure, agree with and join us in putting pressure on the politicians to employ only our outstanding architects on our great public buildings.

Good architects are coming up in other provinces, some of whom have not yet had the training and experience. Let prime ministers call in consultation the national architectural leaders who are chiefly but not always to be found in centres like Montreal and Toronto where they have greater opportunities.

Landscape is even more neglected than building architecture. Instead of employing well-trained graduates in landscaping we have often entrusted our big works to sodding contractors whose experience and vision are limited to flower beds and cemeteries and who have never seen real public gardens or parks.

BANKS AND FARMERS

THE Kingston Whig - Standard wonders why it is necessary for Mr. Bennett to establish a farm-finance corporation with a revolving capital of five million dollars when Canadian banks have millions of dollars of idle money available for loans and have, in fact, hundreds of millions of dollars loaned outside of Canada.

Mr. Bennett's speech definitely declared that the loans would be "a class of business in which the banks can not engage." It is an essential of commercial banking that all loans should be short term in character, adequately secured and thoroughly liquid. Loans of the type that will be made by the agricultural credit corporation, when formed, are not loans suitable for any commercial bank, protecting the interests of the thrift-people of Canada, to make.

There is no shortage of money available for bank credit in Canada. Every legitimate borrower can obtain suitable bank credit in this country and the loaning of money in other countries does not restrict the operations of Canadian banks at home. Foreign loans of Canadian banks are more than looked after by foreign deposits. The last bank statement showed foreign deposits of $374,000,000 and foreign current loans of $226,000,000. It is obvious from this that the foreign business of the Canadian banks provides them with a variety and total of resources that enlarges their capacity for making loans at home.

In addition to the current loans abroad, there were call loans, chiefly in New York, of $164,000,000. This money is kept on call in New York because the New York call money market is the most liquid money market in the world. If the money were not on call in New York it would have to be in some other form equally liquid and convertible into cash on a moment's notice and could not properly be loaned for commercial purposes in any event.

EDITORIAL NOTES

People have fewer dollars today but they are worth more.

* * *

A Toronto paper recently estimated that ten cents a day additional spent by the employed workers of Canada would put $2,000,000 a month more into circulation. This, it was argued, would promote prosperity. On the other hand, ten cents a day additional saved by each income earner and invested well would provide for many new developments that would help to ensure prosperity.

* * *

A cable from Buenos Aires states that business abroad is scarce because of Canadian competition. A year ago the shoe was on the other foot. Canada is today moving its surplus wheat to market at low prices but it is the only proper thing to do. Moving out our surplus before the huge American stocks come on the market is sound business. It paves the way for a more orderly movement of the 1931 crop.

* * *

Here is a suggestion to our conference-conscious politicians from Elmer Davis, president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association:

"One of the most important methods of advancing Empire trade is the frequent conferences of business men from different countries of the Empire. Such conferences are more inclined to seek opportunities of exchanging products and getting down to definite methods of doing so than to discussing abstract principles and general ideas of an economic character."

* * *

One large New York bank that failed recently, held the $16,000,000 note of one of its own subsidiaries and the chief asset of the subsidiary was stock of the bank itself. The whole loan may have to be written off. In the United States, as in Canada, banking laws prevent a bank owning its own stock or taking it as collateral but legislation can usually be evaded by those who want to evade it and is not in itself sufficient protection for the public. In the ultimate analysis, the responsibility for successful bank direction lies with the directors.

* * *

Kenneth J. Dunstan, who retired recently after more than fifty years of service with the Bell Telephone Company of Canada, of which he was latterly vice-president with headquarters in the Ontario district area, was one of the pioneers of telephony. Like that other great pioneer of Canadian telephone work, Lewis B. McFarlane, chairman of the board of the company, he will retain a position with the company although giving up active work. Mr. McFarlane and Mr. Dunstan were always honest and frank with their public and while they have, from time to time, been the target for the shafts of unscrupulous politicians they have never stooped to underhand methods of counter-attack. Hence, the high measure of goodwill Bell Telephone generally enjoys today throughout its territory.

POST-scripts

"WHO'S WHO IN CANADA" is of course an interesting book from cover to cover but what other career in the volume has quite the romance of that of the adventuresome Canadian who became chief adviser to a war lord of China. Here is his career, (abbreviated slightly):

SUTTON, Major-General Francis Arthur, M.C., A.M.I.C.E.

Civil Engineer, Rogers Building, Vancouver, B.C.; Proprietor of Rogers Building, Vancouver, B.C.; Owner of Farm and Mining Interests in Cariboo and Portland Island, Gulf of Georgia, B.C.

Born Chelmsford, Essex, England, February 14, 1884, son of the late Francis Richard and Edith (Pryor) Sutton.

Educated: Eton and University College, London, England (Engineering).

Went to the Argentine, 1904, and was engaged in Railway Engineering and Contracting until 1909; with Lord Cowdray on Engineering work in Oil Fields, Mexico, 1909-10; Contracting Engineer, Railway and Bridge Building in Argentine, 1910-14; returned to England, 1914.

Saw service with Royal Engineers (Staff Captain rank) at Gallipoli and France, lost right arm at Gallipoli and was awarded Military Cross. Was sent to America by the British Government as Consulting Engineer to United States Government, for manufacture of Trench Mortars, etc., 1917. On conclusion of the war went to Siberia (Amur Province). Took out and erected the first modern gold dredge in use in Siberia, but owing to interference from the Bolsheviks, sold it to the Soviet Government, 1920; went to Shanghai, 1921; to Yantze (Province Szchwen), 1922; constructed factories and undertook the manufacture of Trench Mortars for General Yang Sen; joined Marshal Chang-Tso-Lin, 1922, and became Director-General of his Arsenal in Mukden, and reorganized his artillery, enabling him to defeat General Wu-Pei-Fu and occupy Pekin, 1924, and from this date until 1927, was Chief Adviser to Marshal Chang-Tso-Lin.

Came to Vancouver, June, 1927.

Was in England on the development and settlement of the Peace River District, 1928-29.

A FASHION note from London, which possibly may be misprinted, states that earnings of the most extravagant design and size threaten to become fashionable in that city this winter. This will revolutionize the ideas of many Canadians who follow the trend of the English metropolis. Local Beau Brummels are wearing their earnings a good deal smaller this year and modesty has been the key-note. Extravagant design and size was all the rage a couple of years ago but this year many have planned to wear their profits in dainty fashion, just sufficient, in fact, to cover charges. If the despatch in question referred to earrings, fashionable Canadians can set their minds at rest.

WHILE butter and egg men are not an uncommon sight in Montreal, it was with some astonishment that business men witnessed the progress of a hen down St. James Street recently. The bird was resting comfortably on the arm of its owner who undoubtedly was affording the fowl an opportunity of seeing for itself the great business world in which its products play such an important part. The hen, while unperturbed, displayed a keen interest in its surroundings, and was heard to cluck approval as it eyed several of the largest financial houses. Although it is denied that the owner took the bird to the financial district to let her see for herself many people who now realize that they counted their eggs before they were hatched, the action of the bird's owner is regarded as constructive, and one which may be expected to be followed up by keen poultry men.

New Books

"Cheap Bread"

An obvious bit of propaganda for the grain brokers and merchants of Great Britain, "Cheap Bread," by Ronw Moelwyn-Hughes, is nevertheless a most convincing little book. The author surveys the services rendered to the bread consumers of Great Britain over a term of many decades by the grain merchants of the old land and it indicates that some of the recent proposals to alter the chain of grain merchandising by new legislation or modernistic experiments hold no promise of economic benefit to grain growers or bread buyers or to the many intermediaries in between, who exact exceedingly small fees for the vital services they render in bringing primary producers and ultimate consumers together. The author's comments are particularly timely at this juncture when the Canadian wheat pools have seen the error of attempting to eliminate the British grain broker from their sales picture and have again enlisted his services in moving their product to market. The case made for the grain merchant in "Cheap Bread" has very quickly obtained this striking corroboration.

"Cheap Bread" is published by Ernest Benn, Limited, Bouverie House, Fleet Street, London at 2s 6d.

"Canadian Almanac 1931"

The Canadian Almanac for 1931 has made its appearance. This annual volume has been published for 84 years and has come to occupy a rather important place among annual compilations of information on Canada. Much of the information is not available in any other form and this makes the volume essential in the office or in the general library.

The careful editing is the work of Arnold W. Thomas and L. C. Corner. The price is $2.50 and the publishers are Copp, Clark Company, Toronto.

"Canada 1931"

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics are bringing out a new and up-to-the-minute handbook on Canada, covering the current business situation, with special reference to prospects during the coming year. The title of the handbook is "Canada 1931." A similar publication was issued on the occasion of the celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation, and another issue was brought out last year. The purpose of the present enlarged and improved edition is to assist Canadians and others interested in the Canadian situation to study the different phases of the current economic trend in view of the depression which Canada, in common with other countries, has experienced since the autumn of 1929. It is felt that while it would be worse than useless to minimize the serious nature of the situation, a pessimistic attitude is unwarranted, and that Canada can best set her house in order, pending the return of normal prosperity, by looking all the facts squarely in the face. The handbook reviews the industrial, trade, financial and general situation of Canada up to the latest moment of which definite measurements are available, the several chapters, twenty in all, each presenting the latest information concerning its subject matter, while the whole gives a balanced all-round picture of economic conditions throughout the Dominion as it enters upon the New Year. Business concerns and others desiring copies of the handbook may make application to the Dominion Statistician, Ottawa.

Cost, Not Protection, Basis for Fair Prices to Public

Canadian Machinery and Manufacturing News

These are tariff-testing times. Economic history is in the making. The next few years will prove that a high tariff is a panacea for many of Canada's industrial ills or that it is a snare and a delusion.

In the long run, the tariff question will be answered by the people of Canada, and not by governments. Either the people will accept higher tariffs as good or condemn them as bad.

It's up to the manufacturer to determine what the people shall think.

Protection is not a class proposition. Manufacturers are partners with the Canadian people, and should so regard themselves. Tariff protection means that, by virtue of the law, the people of Canada must purchase Canadian-made products or pay more for what they import. This is what places the Canadian manufacturer under obligation to the Canadian people.

Having received the protection which he felt he needed, the Canadian manufacturer should not assume that the Canadian people must buy his goods regardless of quality, design or service.

The manufacturers' chief concern should be to give the people the finest product at the lowest price. This formula alone will make higher tariffs a success.

Cost, not protection, should determine selling price.

The government can advertise urging the people to buy Canadian-made products, but this will avail little if the manufacturers themselves do not offer the people every inducement to buy, by furnishing goods of high quality at prices which are attractive.

The Canadian people are acquainted with prevailing prices in the United States. They know values. They know designs. They know what's new and what's old and out-of-date. To offer them anything but the best would be unwise. To try to make the Canadian people pay high prices for Canadian goods that are in any way inferior would be unfair, and, in time, fatal.

Protection will give our manufacturers a larger domestic market. New equipment will be required, and better methods. A larger domestic demand and modern production equipment and methods should bring unfit manufacturing costs down, and make possible a larger volume of export business.

Increasing production and sales will bring new problems in service, and service in the years to come will play an increasingly important part in merchandising.

Let there be no thought of a sheltering tariff wall as we strive to make the best product we know how; as we determine our prices, and as we render service.

Only as we do these shall we measure up to our opportunities and our obligations.

In the Mail

Mr. Bennett at London

Editor, The Financial Post:

I have been a subscriber to your valued paper for the past three years.

I note in your last two or three issues that you have taken Mr. Bennett to task for not pointing out while over here the benefits Canada has already given in the way of preferences to England. Mr. Bennett, in his first broadcast talk did bring out this aspect of the case. However he doubtless realized that Canada differed in no way from the other Dominions in this respect. The average man over here, obsessed as he is by free trade arguments, would only say: "Well, I suppose you do it because it pays you to do so; we don't ask you to give it to us." It was more dignified and impressive for Mr. Bennett to act as he did and allow those of us who know the facts over here to do this talking. Undoubtedly the fact of what was not said, (and we all realize could have been said) has done much to impress the general public over here.

You will now have heard what our Labor Government think of any proposal as to tariffs in any form. There is only one way if Labor is returned to make them see the value and that is for the dominions to withdraw the privileges they now give. That the danger is realized is shown by the letter you publish from the Federation of British Industries.

Mr. Bennett has impressed everyone over here in the most marked manner by his statesmanship. He may well prove to have been the instrument which will turn out our present government. He has got us all thinking hard (no mean feat I assure you). Canada ought to be proud of him and many of us over here only wish we could have him here. There is no man who could have done better.

I myself know Canada very well. I came out first in 1904. Nearly all my interests are in Canada. I hope next year, when my three children will have finished their schooling, to return to Canada for good. They have all been out and like me, will be 100 per cent Canadians.

H. E. MILES.

Sherborne,
Dorset, Eng.
Dec. 15, 1930.

Calvin Coolidge on Advertising

By CALVIN COOLIDGE, in the New York Herald-Tribune

When I was a boy in the hills of Vermont twelve miles from the railroad the only merchandise I saw was in the country store. But my horizon was widened by certain publications containing pictures and descriptions of things that appealed to youth. I read and bought. The man who supplied them became rich and died a great philanthropist. He advertised.

It is essential in the first instance to make good merchandise. But that is not enough. It is just as essential to create a desire for it. That is advertising.

The person or association of persons who can produce that combination of excellence and demand is performing a real public service. They enlarge the mental horizon and provide new forms of utility and beauty. The material benefits pass over into spiritual benefits. Culture and charity are the by-products.

A country that is spending two million dollars annually in the production and application of beauty lotions has resources with which to make large purchases of what it concludes it wants. The only way for the people to become acquainted with what they want is through judicious advertising. Goods not worth advertising are not worth selling.

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Your 1931 Investment Income

PREVAILING prices of many sound securities are now exceptionally attractive. Wise investors are taking advantage of this to increase their investment income.

The present is an opportune time to have your holdings appraised to determine whether or not any improvements may be made whereby your annual income may be increased with safety.

You will find our January Investment List of real assistance to you in this connection. Copy forwarded upon request.

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We are designing and building, steel plate work for customers from coast-to-coast.

No matter what your requirements are, we can fill them. Ask us about your next job.

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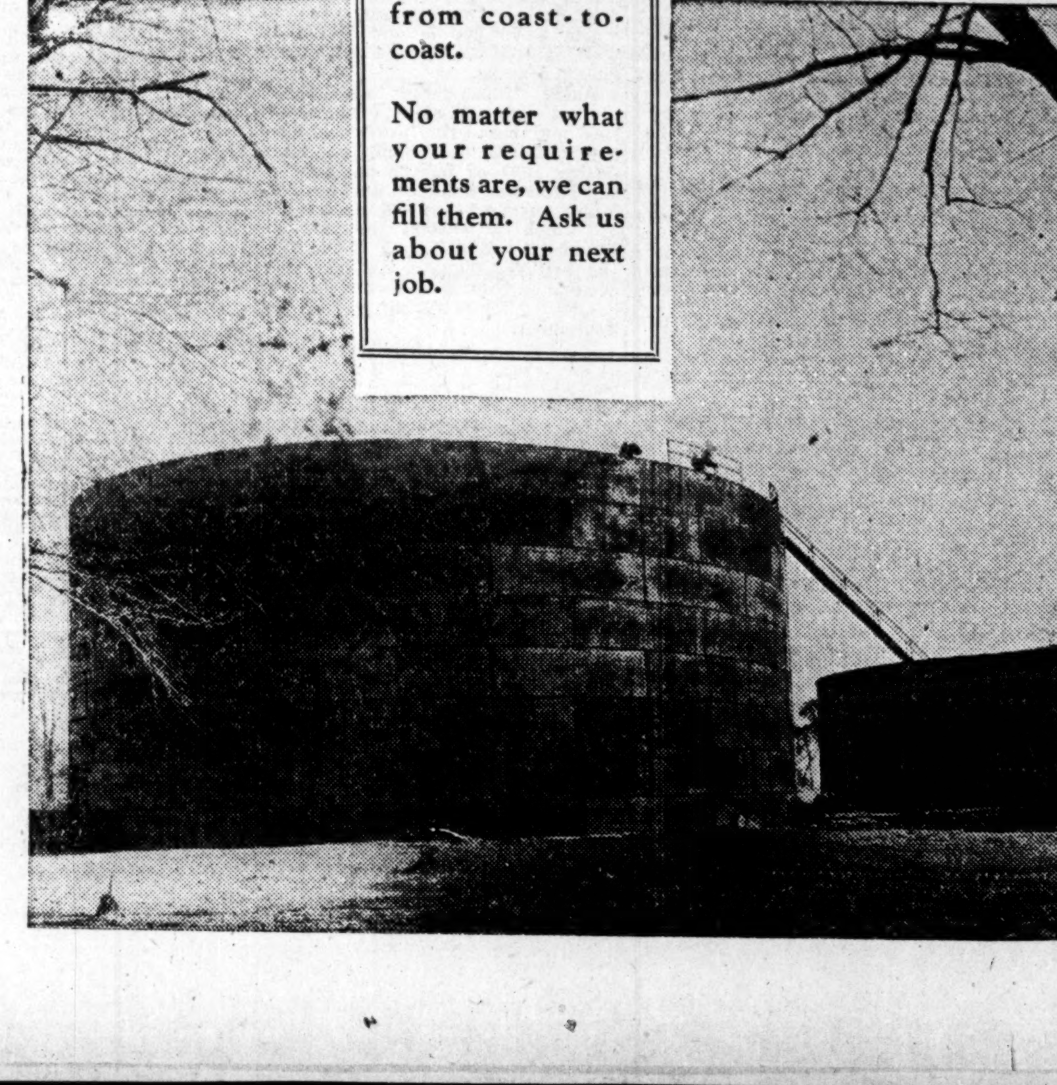

Business Conditions in Canada

FREIGHT LOADINGS DROP 10.7 PER CENT DURING PAST YEAR

Coke Alone Shows Increase Over 1929—Peak Year Was 1928

NO DEFINITE TREND

Comparison of Loadings Week By Week Reveals Uneven Trend Throughout Year

Carloadings on Canadian railways declined 10.7 per cent during 1930 as compared with the previous year, and 15 per cent from the high record of 1930. Total loadings for the 52 weeks ended December 27, 1930, were 3,144,589 cars, which represents a decline of 379,530 cars from 1929 and 550,926 cars from 1928.

The largest decrease of any group was in loadings of miscellaneous freight which declined 100,025 cars or approximately 11.2 per cent. Miscellaneous freight includes all manufactured products other than grain products, lumber and pulp and paper.

The following compilation taken for the first 51 weeks of the year shows clearly the respective volume of freight handled in both eastern and western divisions in 1930 as compared with the same period in 1930, according to the type of freight handled.

	1930*	1929*	% Change 1930 from 1929
Eastern Division			
Grain	127,188	140,588	— 9.5
Livestock	43,333	54,000	—12.3
Coal	221,135	251,450	—12.1
Coke	23,230	17,648	+26.0
Lumber	95,064	129,949	—26.8
Pulpwood	108,858	118,496	— 8.1
Pulp & paper	99,678	119,095	— 7.9
Other forest products	57,391	68,050	—15.7
Ore	48,071	64,401	—25.3
Merchandise & L.C.L.	635,258	659,331	— 3.6
Miscellaneous	568,861	647,944	—12.2
Total	2,028,067	2,270,952	—11.0
Western Division			
Grain	273,871	299,477	— 8.5
Livestock	41,678	55,365	—24.7
Coal	101,245	113,788	—11.0
Coke	3,992	4,461	—10.5
Lumber	42,085	56,651	—25.7
Pulpwood	18,916	14,271	+32.5
Pulpwood & paper	12,765	14,031	— 9.0
Other forest products	73,517	94,816	—22.5
Ore	49,473	53,060	— 6.8
Merchandise & L.C.L.	249,657	271,232	— 7.9
Miscellaneous	214,831	234,411	— 8.4
Total	1,082,030	1,211,563	—10.7
All Canada			
Grain	401,059	440,065	— 8.8
Livestock	85,011	109,365	—22.8
Coal	322,380	365,238	—11.2
Coke	27,222	22,109	+23.1
Lumber	137,149	186,600	—26.5
Pulpwood	127,774	132,767	— 3.8
Pulp & paper	112,443	133,126	—15.5
Other forest products	130,908	162,866	—19.6
Ore	97,544	117,461	—17.0
Merchandise & L.C.L.	884,915	930,563	— 4.9
Miscellaneous	783,692	882,355	—11.2
Total	3,110,097	3,482,515	—10.8

*For first 51 weeks of each year.

Tracing the weekly loadings since the first of the year it is found that there has been no uniform trend away from 1929 loadings as the year progressed. The greatest divergence from the corresponding 1929 figure was for the week ended October 18, when a drop of 21 per cent was shown. A few weeks previous the 1929 and 1930 figures had virtually coincided. It must be remembered, however, that 1929 was an abnormal year due to an exceptionally slack movement of grain. The week by week movement of carloadings of revenue freight in Canada during 1930 were as follows:

Cars of Revenue Freight Loaded

Week Ended	1930	1929	1928	% Decrease 1930 from 1929
Jan. 4	44,310	46,106	51,760	3.9
Jan. 11	51,749	57,051	66,528	9.4
Jan. 18	55,819	58,156	63,038	4.0
Jan. 25	58,306	59,415	61,909	1.9
Feb. 1	58,628	60,886	65,141	3.7
Feb. 8	57,250	64,064	65,717	10.7
Feb. 15	57,130	65,536	64,687	12.8
Feb. 22	57,313	65,544	61,122	12.5
Mar. 1	59,840	69,070	64,250	13.3
Mar. 8	61,125	65,082	62,413	6.2
Mar. 15	60,305	66,453	65,089	9.6
Mar. 22	58,958	66,398	64,316	11.2
Mar. 29	57,386	61,524	61,378	6.8
Apr. 5	58,254	63,461	56,416	8.2
Apr. 12	57,080	64,807	58,959	11.2
Apr. 19	52,009	65,643	62,172	20.8
Apr. 26	56,661	67,959	63,763	16.5
May 3	59,027	67,467	64,379	12.5
May 10	60,929	67,795	69,349	10.2
May 17	62,493	67,860	68,968	7.9
May 24	57,937	64,310	62,052	10.0
May 31	67,745	73,571	69,128	9.2
June 7	66,487	73,425	66,443	9.5
June 14	64,609	75,497	68,390	14.4
June 21	63,830	75,259	67,890	15.2
June 28	63,061	74,181	68,798	14.9
July 5	55,015	63,624	60,223	13.5
July 12	60,868	73,068	69,006	16.7
July 19	61,208	71,271	69,518	14.0
July 26	59,374	70,053	69,210	15.3
Aug. 2	58,458	69,944	68,477	16.4
Aug. 9	61,272	65,445	66,251	7.9
Aug. 16	64,043	69,983	68,768	8.4
Aug. 23	64,014	69,847	70,903	8.3
Aug. 30	72,428	77,843	73,675	7.0
Sept. 6	70,098	70,237	73,855	0.2
Sept. 13	77,342	82,178	88,186	5.8
Sept. 20	72,691	84,105	94,593	13.5
Sept. 27	70,774	85,580	92,302	17.2
Oct. 4	70,897	79,432	89,699	10.8
Oct. 11	71,279	78,069	92,050	9.7
Oct. 18	65,157	82,627	93,022	21.0
Oct. 25	68,327	77,904	97,657	12.3
Nov. 1	67,124	72,488	95,206	7.4
Nov. 8	64,804	71,782	93,428	9.6
Nov. 15	58,136	62,825	83,044	7.5
Nov. 22	60,608	64,578	85,995	4.6
Nov. 29	55,384	61,418	84,240	9.8
Dec. 6	54,571	59,521	75,384	8.3
Dec. 13	50,232	57,888	70,894	13.2
Dec. 20	47,494	54,079	61,976	12.1
Dec. 27	35,087	41,504	44,286	15.4

Business, at Low Ebb, Faces New Year

	Canada	United States
Commodity Prices:	Wholesale price index is 86.9 for 1930; down 8.7 from 1929.	Prices hold firm as year ends.
Iron and Steel:	Food production resumed at November level after inventory.	Steel mills operate about 36 p.c. of capacity.
Foreign Trade:	November imports down 30 p.c. from November, 1929, total.	No rapid increase is anticipated for 1931.
Car Loadings:	1930 loadings declined 10.7 p.c. below 1929 level; 14.9 p.c. below 1928.	Year's total 13.4 p.c. below 1929 and 10.9 p.c. below 1928 figures.
Employment:	Index declined 4.5 to 108.5 on December 1.	Remains below normal seasonal level.
Stock Markets:	Returning strength is manifest with turn of year.	New low money rate serves as impetus to activity in bond market.
Credit:	Demand is still well below normal.	Rediscount rate of New York Federal Reserve Bank at new low of 2 p.c.
Week's Highlight:	Bennett plan of aid to Western farmers gets generally favorable reception across Dominion.	Year End reviews contain little encouragement for outlook in first quarter.

1930 Buying Power Shows 20 p.c. Drop For All of Canada

Annual Estimate of The Financial Post Business Year Book Shows Production of All Gainfully Employed Persons Below 1926 Level

A Weekly Review of Business Conducted by The Financial Post

The net production of all gainfully employed persons in Canada in 1930 amounted to $5,273,891,566 or $530 per capita, according to a carefully prepared estimate published this week by The Financial Post Business Year Book, 1931. This represents a decline of 20 per cent from the 1929 figures as estimated by the same authority.

The following table reprinted from the Business Year Book, shows the net production of all groups by provinces for 1930 together with the per capita estimate for 1929 and 1930 and the percentage change that has occurred:

PROVINCIAL BUYING POWER, 1930

	Net production (All groups) 1930 $	Per capita purch. Pr. 1929 $	Per capita purch. Pr. 1930 $
Pr. Edw. Is.	32,780,660	473	382
Nova Scotia	193,059,480	403	349
New Brunswick	124,099,586	358	293
Quebec	1,402,658,160	623	513
Ontario	2,125,584,200	784	642
Manitoba	280,718,540	524	418
Saskatchewan	322,426,440	597	366
Alberta	348,301,180	743	528
Br. Columbia	444,263,320	856	740
Canada	$5,273,891,566	$665	$530

Analyzed by provinces, the greatest per capita decline in purchasing power occurred in Saskatchewan, due to the predominance of agriculture as an occupation and to the fact that the greatest decline in productive revenue for the year occurred in agriculture.

The compilation of purchasing power, according to The Business Year Book, is an attempt to collate at the beginning of each year every known factor that has affected the Dominion's buying power during the previous twelve months, and to summarize from these facts, totals which represent both on an actual and a per capita basis, the economic worth of the year's activities to each part of the country, some fifteen months before any official figures are available from government reports.

The following is the detailed analysis of purchasing power for all Canada, for 1929 and 1930, with comparative figures for previous years as compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics:

SURVEY OF ALL PRODUCTION IN CANADA, 1927-1930

	1927* $	1928* $	1929‡ $	1930‡ $	% Decrease 1930 from 1929
Gross Value of Production:					
Agriculture§	1,917,999,084	1,905,311,850	1,686,449,000	1,226,154,000	—25.6
Forestry	453,694,831	473,559,767	466,833,000	332,453,000	—20.9
Fisheries	63,876,559	70,668,167	68,947,000	65,453,000	— 5.
Trapping	17,640,781	16,603,827	15,004,000	9,460,000	—37.
Mining	279,873,382	308,250,712	310,850,246	245,000,000	—21.2
Electric power	134,818,567	143,692,455	152,000,000	150,000,000	— 1.3
Total primary prod.	2,867,903,204	2,918,086,508	2,649,983,246	2,058,520,000	—22.3
Construction**	488,439,727	592,996,416	712,082,800	565,477,700	—21.
Customs & repairs	116,082,000	129,085,000	138,508,000	116,762,000	—15.8
Manufactures	3,425,498,540	3,769,847,364	4,046,060,000	3,408,700,000	—15.9
Total secondary prod.	4,030,020,267	4,491,928,780	4,896,650,800	4,090,939,700	—16.4
Less duplications	677,458,550	730,780,507	739,570,132	602,647,080	....
Total gross indus'l prod.	6,220,464,921	6,679,234,781	6,8 7,063,914	5,546,812,620	—18.5
Net industrial prod.	3,936,186,425	4,190,509,444	4,288,450,257	3,494,491,938	—18.5
Net prod. (all groups)†	6,055,661,420	6,446,937,600	6,514,625,016	5,273,891,566	—19.

*Dominion Bureau of Statistics figures. ‡Financial Post Business Year Book Estimates. **Includes shipbuilding. †Includes all gainfully employed persons, in addition to industries listed above. §Represents gross revenue from agriculture plus amount paid to patrons of dairy factories.

It will be noticed in the above compilation, that three separate figures are given in arriving at the final result. The figure shown as "Gross Industrial Production" represents the gross purchasing power of all those engaged in industrial occupations such as manufacturing, agriculture, mining, and so forth, and represents the value of industrial production before making any deduction for the costs of such production or for the goods consumed in the process of production.

The second total shows "Net Industrial Production" of these same industrial groups, after allowance has been made for the goods consumed in the production process, and represents in effect "the value left in the producers' hands after eliminating the value of the materials consumed in the production process."

Two-thirds Work in Industry

The final figure, namely "Net Production (All Groups)" is perhaps the most accurate yardstick of the potential purchasing power of the country since in addition to the annual production of persons engaged in industrial pusuits itemized above, such as agriculture, manufactures and so forth, it includes the estimated production of other gainfully employed persons engaged in transportation, administration, trade, and domestic services. These occupations (according to the last Dominion of Canada census, 1921) are followed by approximately 35 per cent of all gainfully employed persons in Canada, while industrial production in one of the above groups is the occupation of the remaining 65 per cent.

Analyzing the above figures, it is found that from the all-time record achieved in 1929, the purchasing power of 1930 has declined to below the 1926 level and just slightly above the 1925 level, due largely to the heavy drop in the value of production in agriculture, forestry and trapping. Mining, construction and electric power showed the greatest resistance to the downward trend, while the value of production in the manufacturing group shows a decrease of 15.9 per cent from the 1929 level.

Trapping Suffers Most

On a percentage basis trapping suffered most due to an almost complete collapse in fur prices. Agriculture came next with a 25.6 per cent drop due entirely to lower prices for practically all farm products. The price decline considerably more than offset increased production in most of the leading sources of agricultural production. The decrease in gross value of production in the primary producers was 22.3 per cent as against a decline of only 16.4 per cent in the secondary producers. The decline for all production is 19 per cent.

That this decline is in large measure due to the fall in prices, may be gained from a brief review of prices during 1930. According to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics official index of wholesale prices, there was a decline of 18.9 per cent between September, 1929, when the decline first started, and November, 1930. The preliminary estimated average for 1930 was the lowest since 1916 when the index stood at 84.3 as against 86.9 in 1930 and 95.6 in 1929.

The effect on farm purchasing power is particularly noticeable and is commented on in a review of Canadian wholesale prices for 1930, issued recently by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, which said:

"The wholesale price index for Canadian farm products fell from 100.8 for 1929 to 82.4 for 1930. This same index was 62.6 in 1913 and 161.6 in 1920. Farm product prices have been falling since the beginning of August, 1929, and between then and November, 1930 (sixteen months) their index has gone down 38.6 per cent. As noted above the general number of wholesale prices in this same period has fallen 18.9 per cent, or not quite half as far as farm products.

"Measured in terms of wholesale prices, therefore, Canadian farm purchasing power has been reduced by roughly 20 per cent in less than a year and one half. Although both sections of the index registered substantial declines for the year, the drop in field products from 93.8 in 1929 to 70.9 in 1930, greatly exceeded that of animal products which moved on a higher level and more slowly, from 112.5 to 101.6. Field product prices, therefore, averaged nearly 30 per cent lower than in 1926, while animal product prices were still higher by a small margin. Monthly indexes at the end of the year, however, showed the field products index to be 52 per cent and the animal products index 24.5 per cent lower than 1926 averages."

Machinery Industry Had Record Year in 1929

Canada's machinery industry had a new high value of production in 1929 when the output had a selling value of $65,692,539 representing an increase of 29 per cent over the value of production in 1928, the previous record year. The 1929 production was 47 per cent ahead of that in 1927. The annual report on the industry just issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics shows 169 plants in operation with a capital employed of $75,226,204.

The industry has registered annual increases during the past five years and during 1929 employed 12,435 people who received $17,091,918 in salaries and wages. The cost of materials in 1929 was $22,264,416 and the value added by manufacturing was $43,428,123.

Ontario had 120 plants out of the total of 169 with Quebec next with 28, British Columbia with eight and Manitoba with seven. The capital employed in Ontario was $49,279,134; in Quebec, $24,086,518; Manitoba, $953,317 and British Columbia, $233,072. There was also one plant in New Brunswick, four in Saskatchewan and one in Alberta.

Radio Licenses issued to November 30, 1930, total 444,676 as compared with 424,146 issued in Canada during the entire fiscal year 1929-1930. To November 30, Saskatchewan and Alberta are the only provinces to show lower figures for the current year than were reported for the last fiscal year.

Canadian Business Indicators

Compiled Weekly by The Financial Post

	Weekly Latest 1930	Weekly Latest 1929	Cumulative Jan. 1, to date 1930	Cumulative Jan. 1, to date 1929
C. P. R. Gross earn. (Dec. 31)	$ 5,076,000	$ 4,550,000	$ 178,653,000	$ 205,137,000
C. N. R. Gross earn. (Dec. 21)	$ 3,712,981	$ 4,653,313	$ 217,247,422	$ 260,414,146
Car Loadings (Dec. 27)	35,087	41,504	3,144,489	3,524,019
Common Stock Index (Jan. 1)	103.8	162.8	......	......
	Monthly			
Production—				
Pig Iron, tons (November)	46,360	86,516	708,155	1,007,612
Steel, tons (November)	71,740	93,648	948,022	1,297,273
Newsprint, tons (November)	201,703	252,050	2,313,391	2,659,885
Automobiles (November)	5,407	9,424	148,570	257,800
Boots and Shoes, pr. (October)	1,552,392	1,936,372	14,898,392	16,756,333
Flour, bbls. (November)	1,739,375	1,628,015	15,419,320	17,480,151
Mineral Production—				
Gold, oz. (October)	186,370	182,052	1,680,329	1,608,239
Silver, oz. (October)	1,968,736	1,906,483	21,871,282	19,468,199
Nickel, tons (October)	3,730	3,655	45,639	43,264
Copper, tons (October)	11,840	10,353	*129,737	104,113
Lead, tons (October)	13,046	15,525	138,530	129,876
Zinc, tons (October)	12,546	7,024	110,209	82,059
Coal, tons (October)	1,630,013	1,598,568	12,181,562	14,477,329
Natural gas, M. cu. ft. (Oct.)	2,257,457	2,080,908	22,642,002	21,915,969
Petroleum, bbls. (October)	171,852	114,030	1,210,101	904,991
Automobile Financing—				
Used Cars (October)	$ 2,475,741	$ 2,971,643	$ 29,666,142	$ 35,723,222
New Cars (October)	$ 1,266,065	$ 3,869,531	$ 27,054,381	$ 44,267,656
Construction—				
Building Permits (November)	$ 11,791,478	$ 16,171,400	$ 148,349,706	$ 220,255,867
Contracts (December)	$ 24,542,300	$ 32,549,000	$ 456,999,600	$ 576,651,800
Labor—				
Employment Index (Dec.)	108.5	119.1	......	......
Trade—				
Imports (November)	$ 76,363,802	$ 108,733,697	$ 948,180,284	$1,214,627,537
Exports (November)	$ 73,060,871	$ 111,068,332	$ 819,086,698	$1,093,891,958
Imports of Key Products—				
Rubber, lbs. (November)	4,766,000	6,062,000	56,974,866	74,737,786
Cotton, lbs. (November)	15,786,000	18,159,000	88,140,000	183,809,967
Sugar, lbs. (October)	67,778,600	92,403,300	707,347,200	710,225,900
Petroleum, crude, gal. (Nov.)	74,970,000	149,760,000	460,089,446	995,589,383
Coal, tons (October)	1,930,465	2,167,212	14,789,898	15,418,873
Exports of Key Products—				
Newsprint, cwt. (October)	3,896,395	4,024,998	34,631,795	45,933,076
Automobiles, No. (November)	2,663	5,973	41,653	97,472
Wheat, bush. (November)	31,217,624	22,444,896	185,530,670	195,984,797
Wheat, flour, bbls. (November)	792,271	538,038	6,912,884	8,968,901
Electric Power—Output—				
M. Kilowatt hours (November)	1,485,136	1,595,048	16,178,665	16,090,896
Population—				
Emigration (October)	2,731	7,416	88,889	59,243
Immigration (July)	8,383	16,465	80,178	117,824
Finance—				
Failures, No. (Oct.)	216	176	1,941	1,766
Failures, Liabilities (Oct.)	$ 4,017,101	$ 2,050,232	$ 40,565,515	$ 32,391,423
Bank Debits (November)	$2,973,627,955	$4,176,749,612	$34,479,077,931	$42,866,333,084
Bond Sales (December)	$ 34,131,954	$ 122,921,059	$ 746,603,307	$ 653,388,556
Insurance Sales (Nov.)	$ 46,868,000	$ 56,673,000	$ 518,182,000	$ 558,855,000
Wholesale Prices (1913=100)—				
General Index (November)	79.8	95.7	......	......
Iron and its products (Nov.)	89.4	93.4	......	......
Cottons, raw	62.6	100.2	......	......
Grains	44.8	50.5	......	......
Live stock	92.0	111.5	......	......

REPORT SHOWS LEATHER PRICES HAD BIG DROP

Tanning Industry Was Hard Hit in 1929; Output Down

A reduction in the number of tanneries in operation, the lowest number of employees used during the past nine years and a reduction in the value of manufactured products to approximately the 1924 level, feature the report of the leather industry in 1929, just issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The value of products is shown at $25,807,165 as compared with the record year output of $35,202,080 in 1928. The cost of materials was $18,065,583 which is the lowest since 1925 when the figure was $17,904,138.

During 1929, there were 86 tanneries in operation, a net reduction of five from the preceding year. Three new plants came into operation during the year, while eight were closed. Of this number, five went out of business, two were bankrupt and one was burned out and is rebuilding. The number of tanneries has decreased each year since 1923 with the exception of 1926. The total capital employed in the industry was $27,059,201, the lowest by more than $2,000,000 of any of the past nine years. Employees numbered 3,313 and wages amounted to $3,934,883, a decrease from 1928 when 3,952 employees received $4,486,828 in wages.

Prices Were Lower

The decrease in value of production is a reflection of both a reduced quantity of output and reduced lower average prices for the finished product. The items under the head of sole leather had a total value of $9,078,274 as compared with $13,670,844 in 1928, while items under the head of upper leather had a value of $11,603,224 as compared with $14,535,595. Harness leather dropped in value to $1,380,245 from $2,643,104 and glove, trunk, bag and pocketbook leather dropped to $1,286,181 from $1,474,065.

The principal items of sole leather production are union tanned hides which averaged 37 cents per pound in 1929 as against 43 cents the preceding year and oak tanned sides which were down to 38 cents per pound as compared with 43 cents. Under the head of upper leather the principal items are cattle and horse hides which averaged 27 cents per square foot in 1929 and 31 cents in 1928; calf skins which averaged 36 cents per square foot as against 39 cents the preceding year, and patent and enamelled shoe leather which sold at an average price of 27 cents per square foot as compared with 32 cents in 1928. Sheep skins remained the same at 14 cents per square foot.

Reduce Inventories

The capital investment in the industry during the year of $27,059,201 consists of $9,355,479 in lands, buildings and machinery; $12,541,481 in materials on hand and stocks in process and $5,162,241 in cash and operating accounts. The capital decrease from 1928, amounting to $4,200,491 is mainly made up of a reduction of $3,937,899 in materials on hand and stocks in process. The average capital investment was but slightly less than in 1928 due to reduction in the number of tanneries in operation.

The reduction in number of persons employed is chiefly in wage earners and the level of employment is fairly stable throughout the year. Salaried employees totalled 294 who received $824,047 and 3,019 wage earners received $3,110,836. The cost value of all hides and skins treated during the year amounted to $15,004,528 and tanning extracts, bark, chemicals, etc., made up the total of $18,065,583. The volume of work done for others and classified as custom tanning is decreasing each year and amounted to only $286,782 in 1929 compared with $421,986 in 1928.

Imports of leather during the year dropped to $6,197,514, a decrease of 1.5 per cent, while exports had a value of $7,311,822 for a decrease of 33 per cent. The trade in leather is principally with the United States and the United Kingdom.

MANUFACTURED GAS CHEAPER DURING 1929

Steady Decline Noted Since 1922 According to Price Index

Continuing a steady decline in the price of manufactured fuel gas used by domestic consumers in Canada which started in 1922, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of prices for this commodity is given as 97.6 for 1929 as compared with 98 in 1928. In 1921 the index stood at 109.4 and each succeeding year has shown a decrease. The corresponding index for natural gas used as domestic fuel increased to 92.3 in 1929 as compared with 92.2 in 1928. In both cases the prices in 1926 are taken as the base 100.

Natural fuel rates have not re-acted to major price movements of general commodity levels in the same way that manufactured gas rates have. While rates of both natural and manufactured gas rose during the war, the index of natural gas prices continued upwards until 1925 when it reached 179.3. During the next three years there was a fairly sharp drop while in 1929 prices remained slightly higher than in 1928.

The index of manufactured gas rates is less than 28 per cent above the 1913 level while the index of natural gas rates is nearly 60 per cent higher. Quotations for natural gas range from 23.7 cents to $1 per 1,000 cubic feet in 1929 as compared with 85 cents to $1.90 per 1,000 cubic feet for manufactured gas.

The following reductions were noted in 1929 manufactured fuel gas rates. The price at Sherbrooke fell from $1.35 in 1928 to $1.21 per 1,000 cubic feet in 1929, and from $1.53 to $1.44—$1.53 at Brockville. Quotations for Ottawa dropped from $1.43—$1.50 to $1.20—$1.26, and from $1.80 to $1.75 at Stratford. No advances in rates were recorded.

The only change noted in natural fuel gas rates was for Medicine Hat where the price for 1929 amounted to 23.7c as against 22.5c per 1,000 cubic feet in 1928. Notwithstanding the increase, this rate was the lowest reported from any Canadian city.

Dairy Output Decreases to $291,742,000 in '29

Milk production in Canada in 1929 reached a total of 14,349,023,000 lbs. as compared with 14,512,898,000 lbs. in 1928, according to an estimate by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The number of cows milked dropped to 3,193,849 in 1929 from 3,226,424 in 1928.

Creamery butter, miscellaneous factory products and whole milk are the only items to show an increase in dollar value. Dairy butter has dropped in value to $28,929,000 from $29,103,000 in 1928 while creamery butter output was valued at $65,929,782 as compared with $64,702,538 the previous year. Homemade cheese is the same at $82,000 and factory cheese at $21,471,330 shows a decided drop from $30,494,463 in 1928. Miscellaneous factory products are up to $22,091,945 from $20,581,490 and whole milk output has increased to $153,238,000 from $152,661,856.

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Pulp and Paper Industry

Improved Operations In Newsprint Industry Not Expected for 1931

Demand for Paper Likely to be Less During Year

AWAIT STATEMENTS

Consolidation Plans Still in Abeyance—Opportune Time to Effect Merger

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Canada's newsprint industry has concluded one of the most trying years in its history. Though the falling off in demand was less than that experienced in other lines of manufacturing activity, the increase in manufacturing facilities and the heavy burden of capital charges, made it difficult for many of the companies to finish the year on the right side of the ledgers.

Financial statements of the different operators will not be available for another month or so. The reports will be examined with unusually keen interest this time.

Lower Output in 1930

The report of the Newsprint Service Bureau for the twelve months is expected to show an output of under 2,500,000 tons of newsprint. This would compare with 2,728,827 for 1929. The decline in production corresponds closely to the loss in advertising lineage. On the other hand, the Canadian mills are expected to carry over a large tonnage into 1931. At the end of December, 1929, stocks on hand totalled 24,946 tons. The corresponding figure at the end of November last was 40,372 tons. A reduction may be effected during December, but no material difference is to be expected.

Major Problems Ahead

Coming into 1931, the newsprint industry is still faced with major problems. In the first instance, there is little hope of any substantial gain in demand. Preliminary estimates do not lend encouragement to the belief that advertising lineage will be greater in 1931 than in the past year. Rather is it likely that the space used for advertising will be less.

This condition may be righted later on in the year by a general upswing in business. Economists and others are now expecting that conditions will take a turn for the better toward the end of the spring. There is no assurance that this change will take place. In the event that it does occur, however, advertising lineage will hardly be effected to any marked degree until the fall months.

New Machines Limited

A favorable factor, however, is to be seen in restricting the installation of new machines. At the end of November the installed rated capacity of Canadian mills was 11,940 tons daily. This figure will be over 12,000 tons by the end of the first quarter this year. With the completion of machines now being installed, however, there is little possibility of further expansion.

This is an encouraging factor, but does not bring about any relief from the point of view of operations. With consumption stationary or maybe slightly less than in 1930, the amount of tonnage available per machine will be less. In view of the fact that the majority of Canadian plants have been operating at under 60 per cent of capacity during the past twelve months, any reduction in the scale of operations is to be regarded as a depressing factor.

Keep Costs Low

The financial statements on the past year's operations are expected to reveal considerable savings in operations. Faced with a smaller demand last year, the producers effected economies in many directions. The old, high-cost mills were closed down for the greater part of the year and production concentrated in the newer and more favorably situated plants.

Woods operations were kept down to a minimum. Pulpwood used came from the storage pile, while purchases from independent pulpwood operators took care of most of the requirements of many mills. Pulpwood costs were lower throughout the year and this will have its effect on ton profits.

For the current year, the operators will either have to renew their woods operations or again buy the majority of their supplies from independents. At the moment it would appear that this would be the best move. Pulpwood supplies have been plentiful for many months past and the producers should be able to secure all, or the major share, of their requirements on favorable terms.

Consolidation is Needed

While no major development one way or the other is looked for in 1931, the question of consolidating the larger manufacturing interests is still one of vital importance. Though substantial savings have been made in manufacturing costs, the revenue received by many of the companies does not return a profit commensurate with the present capital set-up.

It would not be surprising to find that some of the companies actually lost money on their operations last year. With adequate reserves, however, this would not interfere with the payment of obligations in respect to senior securities. As far as the common stock is concerned, however, there is little prospect of initiating dividends for some time to come.

Definite Action Awaited

There is a strong belief that the industry could be placed in a sounder position through the consolidation of the major producers. In this connection Abitibi Power and Paper, Backus-Brooks, Canada Power and Paper and Canadian International Paper have been mentioned.

Numerous meeting were held during the last few months of 1930 with a view to arriving at an equitable arrangement for consolidation of interests. These meetings did not prove fruitful.

Capital Stumbling Block

There is no doubt that under existing conditions a consolidation of the prime necessities of such a move would be the cutting down of capitalization in line with present and prospective earnings.

The latter move, of course, is the stumbling block to arriving at any definite conclusions in respect to the consolidation. It has been suggested, and maybe such a move will take place, that the bankers and the provincial governments concerned should take a hand in bringing matters to a head.

Bankers Can Help

By reason of loans, the banks have the power to bring about a rationalization of the industry. Such a move naturally would be opposed by those interests likely to be adversely affected. But if the loans of the banks are likely to be imperilled through the inability of the borrower to provide for their redemption, such a step would not only be logical, but imperative, let alone any consideration of the necessity of such a move from a national point of view.

The provincial governments in turn can do a great deal of good in helping to put the industry on its feet. In the past the provincial authorities may have been too free in leasing timber limits and too short-sighted in imposing the fulfilment of obligations incurred through such leasing. All that is in the past, however, and the present need is pressing.

Canada Dairies Passes Over to Dairy Corp.

All documents connected with the transfer of assets of Canada Dairies to Dairy Corp. of Canada having been signed at 6 o'clock on the evening of Dec. 31, 1930, Dairy Corp. took charge at 6.30 o'clock the same night. Canada Dairies will be the nucleus for the Ontario organization which Dairy Corp. is in process of forming. First effort will be to increase efficiency of plant and distribution methods, to increase routes and to build up a profitable and increasing business.

A new company, also known as Canada Dairies, Ltd., has been organized under Ontario laws. Its capitalization consists of $1,000,000 6 per cent first mortgage 20-year bonds, $1,000,000 6 per cent first preferred stock and 50,000 no par value common shares. The old Canada Dairies received for its assets $150,000 of the 6 per cent first mortgage bonds, $325,000 of the 6 per cent preferred stock, and 12,500 no par value common shares of the new company. This will leave Dairy Corp. with 75 per cent control.

Tool Industry Production Is Valued at $27,658,312

With 127 plants operating in the hardware and tool industry during 1929, products were manufactured to the value of $27,658,312. This is a new high level for the industry and compares with a production valued at $25,131,721 in 1928 and $24,470,656 in 1927.

Capital employed amounted to $37,334,436 and the average number of employees was 7,259. Wages and salaries paid during the year amounted to $8,417,837 while cost of materials was $9,071,258. The value added by manufacturing was $18,587,054.

Products of this industry include bolts, nuts, rivets, hardware of all kinds, hand tools and parts, safety razors and blades, screws, knitting machine needles, pins, saws and parts, spades, shovels, forks and other hand implements and other articles of lesser importance.

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An Audit of Canada

One of a Series of Frank Discussions of the Future Development of the Dominion

By FLOYD S. CHALMERS

ARTICLE ELEVEN: OUR BASE METALS PRODUCTION

When the world-wide decline in commodity prices set in and a practical halt was called to the raising of capital for new mining development, Canada was beginning to come into its own as a great producer of base metals. The production continues to go on at a pace that has abated but little; in fact, Canada set new high production records in 1930 in two metals—copper and zinc—and almost touched previous high points in nickel and lead. Exploration and development work in new base metal areas has however slowed down and a revival of such activity awaits upon world economic reconstruction, which will bring with it either higher actual metal prices or higher relative prices compared with other commodities. Exploration and development on a large scale await, too, the pioneering spirit in mining investment that is essential to the finding and opening up of new mines.

We may consider briefly and in order some of the chief base metals and such enterprises at the zinc-lead mine at Sullivan, B.C., and the reduction works at Trail, the copper mines at Allenby and Britannia in the same province; the copper mines at Flin Flon, Sudbury and Rouyn, and the nickel mines at Sudbury are evidences of Canada's more recent progress in the field of base metals production.

The part that the development of base metals mining has played in the development of our export trade may be partially seen in a table showing the surprising growth in our exports of the chief base metals:

	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930
Copper ore	$133,251	$1,887,388	$6,023,925	$11,871,039	$37,735,418
Nickel	None	1,040,498	3,820,054	9,089,221	25,034,975
Lead	2,000	688,691	529,422	1,193,144	10,637,887
Zinc	None	None	None	950,082	8,366,712

Canada's Advance in Copper Production

We may consider in briefly and in order some of the chief base metals of Canada. Take copper. Before the war Canada produced a substantial quantity of copper—between 50,000,000 and 75,000,000 pounds yearly chiefly from the low grade ores of British Columbia and as by-product of nickel ore in Ontario. None of this was refined in Canada, all being exported for refining.

In 1930 Canada produced more than 300,000,000 pounds of copper with a value of $40,000,000. Quebec alone produced more than Canada as a whole did in pre-war days. In three years, between 1927 and 1930 our copper output more than doubled. We stepped into fourth position as a copper producer, although still far outdistanced by United States, Chile and South Africa and still producing scarcely only five per cent of the world's total. The year saw a new high point reached in production with works going on throughout Canada providing for still further increases in output. Probably over 200,000,000 pounds of ore was smelted or refined in Canada and the proportion exported in the form of ore had shown considerable reduction. The large copper producers have built or are building their own refineries.

We are producing copper on a large scale in British Columbia, Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec and refining or preparing to refine it at Trail, B.C., Sudbury and Montreal East. Thus our copper producers having made themselves largely independent of foreign customers, smelters are making themselves largely independent of foreign customs, smelters are making themselves independent of foreign refineries. Moreover at least two of the large copper producers have acquird manufacturing plants to control the manufacture of the raw ore through to the finished product in the form of copper wire. Our copper industry is growing rapidly and is growing in a balanced manner.

Copper prices are low but in our major developments in Canada costs also are low. We have enormous potential copper mines that will come into production in time. Steady growth in copper mining is insured in Canada although the spectacular growth of recent years will of course give way for some time yet to slower development.

Lead and Zinc Mining Develop

Canada has in recent years stepped into an important position as a producer of both lead and zinc. Lead has for many years been produced in British Columbia, both in a large number of silver-lead-zinc mines and in the Sullivan lead-zinc-mine. Since 1904 lead has been refined at Trail and most of our lead is exported in the refined form. Annual production has grown eight to ten times since pre-war days and was 330,000,000 pounds in 1930, about 90 per cent of it being refined in Canada. Canada ranks fourth in the world as a lead producer and produces about nine per cent of the world's output.

Zinc Now Large Source of Revenue

Our position in lead and zinc has been attained chiefly through the successful working out of metallurgical problems in the ores of the Sullivan Mine in British Columbia. Research work by Canadian engineers opened the door to this mountain of wealth. The Sullivan mine remains the chief source of Canadian lead.

Zinc occurs freely in various parts of Canada often in deposition with copper. Copper operators would prefer not to have the copper in their ores at all but it is typical of the ingenuity of Canadian engineers that they are turning the presence of zinc to profitable account and zinc from copper zinc ores is being concentrated profitably in Canada, and we have refined zinc at Trail for many years and a zinc refinery is being built in Eastern Canada. Production in 1930 was 260,000,000 pounds. We rank fifth in the world and produce six per cent of the total.

Canada Dominates in Nickel

The other chief base metal in Canada is nickel, and it is in the control and production of 90 per cent of the world's supply of this metal that Canada's most romantic mining story is told. How Canada won supremacy in nickel has been told so often that there is little information that can be new to any Canadian citizen.

In the Sudbury district Canada has for many years controlled the bulk of the world's nickel production. The various chief mines are now joined together into one company, International Nickel Company of Canada but smaller nickel producers will probably operate alongside the larger company with some measure of success. When first discovered the nickel mines of Ontario were regarded as of little value because there was small demand for nickel. But the early promoters of the mine, by technical research, showed the world the possible uses for nickel and an enormous trade was built up with armament makers, culminating in the vigorous development of the war period. The post-war period of battleship scrapping threw a cloud over the whole nickel industry, which seemed to have reached its peak. But again science and research solved the problem by finding new peace time uses for nickel that in turn created a demand for the product greater than any demand during the big navy building period prior to the war.

Simultaneously with this development underground explorations revealed that in Sudbury richer bodies of copper-nickel ore existed and the nickel mines became primarily copper mines. But nickel production increases steadily and the product, being controlled by one group, finds a steady market at a steady price. There are no indications of the probable early discovery of other sources for nickel and Canada's supremacy in this mineral will probably remain unchallenged for many years to come.

Canada in 1930 produced 103,000,000 pounds of nickel or more than 90 per cent of the world output.

Low Metal Prices Chief Problem of Moment

Primarily the chief problem of the base metal mines of Canada is one of prices. There are in Canada, as in other parts of the world, marginal producers, which can only make money when metal prices are much above present levels. But our larger present producers can make money even at present prices and can therefore market their products in competition with the world. Thus our base metal industry will not for many years at least shrink below its present important position and it will increase in importance as world conditions make further operations profitable or stir explorers to further effort to open up new low-cost developments.

This is one of a series of articles dealing with Canada's present economic position and the major national problems of today. The first group of articles dealt with Canada's position in agriculture and the group of articles now appearing is a survey of mining in Canada.

January Newsprint Sale Far from Encouraging

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—January business of Canadian newsprint mills has proved very disappointing to date. Though naturally it is a little too early to make any forecast of the tonnage to be handled this month, present prospects are far from encouraging. Unless there is a pick-up in orders shortly, it is likely that output and shipments for the current month will be the lowest for many months past.

This trend is not wholly unexpected, in view of the fact that there has been a steady decline in the volume of advertising lineage as reported by American newspapers in recent months. Up to the end of November there had been a decline of 12 per cent. December figures are likely to show a falling off from those of the same month a year ago. On top of that new advertising budgets for 1931 call for the use of less space, which is now making itself felt in the demand for newsprint.

Present expectations are that production and demand for Canadian newsprint during the first half of the year will run below the same period in 1930. Even provided an upturn takes place in America by the end of spring, as is forecasted by some authorities, the increased demand for newsprint will not be felt until the late fall months when newspaper advertising starts on the fall and winter campaigns.

In some quarters it is thought that the likelihood of a smaller tonnage in the months immediately ahead may bring the plans of amalgamation to a head. So far nothing definite has been done. The subject is still very much alive, but without a uniform opinion on the first essential — cutting of capitalization — nothing can be done.

Borden Co. Office Moved to Toronto

Head office in Canada of the Borden Co., which now has a chain of dairy plants and allied industries throughout Eastern Canada, has been moved from Montreal to Toronto. Executive business of the company will be handled from 115 George Street.

This move results from the series of purchases of Canadian companies made by Borden Co. in the last year or two, Toronto being now regarded as a more central place from which to keep in touch with the company's varied Canadian activities. The acquisition of City Dairy, Toronto, has been so far the crowning move in the Borden Co. programme in Canada, and this large interest in itself had a great influence in the decision to move to Toronto, it is believed.

Bridgeburg, Fort Erie Vote to Amalgamate

After twenty years of discussion Bridgeburg and Fort Erie (Ont.) on January 5 voted in favor of amalgamation of the two municipalities. Technically, it is annexation of the village of Fort Erie to the town of Bridgeburg, though the combined place will be known as Fort Erie, one of the oldest place names in Canada. Bridgeburg has been known as such only since 1896; there has been a settlement there since 1874, when the Grand Trunk bridge to Buffalo was built.

Bridgeburg has a population of 3,400 in an area of about 550 acres, while Fort Erie has 2,400 people in 700 acres. The present boundary is a paved street the improvements on which are a joint charge on the two municipalities. The sewer systems of the two places are already combined and one high school serves the community.

Bar Silver Sells At New Low Price

Bar silver established a new low mark on January 6, by selling in New York at 29½ cents per ounce, the lowest price in the history of the metal. This price represents a drop of over a cent an ounce since the close of 1930.

In London a corresponding weakness was shown, where it sold at 13 11/16d. per ounce.

The highest selling price recorded during the past year was 46 7/8 cents per ounce while the highest price in recent times was recorded in January 1920 when the monthly average was $1.32½ per ounce.

SOME EXTRACTS FROM MACLEAN'S WEEKLY

Issued Every Saturday — Edited by Members of the Staff

MacLean's, founded over forty-four years ago by J. B. Maclean, is a national news and educational institution with thirty-four publications specializing on helpful information and studies, and experiences based thereon, for the promotion of prosperity, national unity and happiness of our readers and Canadians generally, but particularly for those 500,000 subscribers engaged in commerce and industry; and for those interested in home, social and national political affairs—from a Canadian, not from a party or provincial viewpoint.

THE COLONEL MAKES MERRY

Daily Beacon-Herald, Stratford.—Lieut.-Col. J. B. MacLean, V.D., LL.D., president of the MacLean Publishing Co., Toronto, entertained the children of the staff at a Christmas tree at the Royal York the other day. It is interesting to note that there were 900 in attendance, and that would include mothers and fathers as well as children. At least we presume that to be the case, unless in recent years the stork has been unduly attentive to the families connected with the MacLean institution.

That was a large gathering, and it is also a picture of the extent to which John Bayne Maclean has gone ahead since he began publishing trade newspapers and magazines in Toronto. He came from a Presbyterian manse in Puslinch, in Wellington county, we believe, and had been busy enough working on the financial page of the Mail and Empire before he responded to the urge to try it for himself.

After a fair number of years' hard work, with gains not unmixed with reverses, we recall that it would have been possible to have purchased the business of Col. Maclean for something like $30,000. Our history may be a trifle faulty here, but as we recall it, there was no sale made because there was no purchaser in sight willing to stake so great a price for the Colonel's worldly possessions. Within times more recent we believe a syndicate offered as much as eight million dollars for the business of the MacLean Publishing Co., and the answer was a shake of the head in the negative direction. If that price is too high or too low, the Colonel can correct it.

The point is here: That business has been developed in Canada. Had Colonel Maclean looked to the south, moved to United States, and there developed so great a business, no doubt we would have stories about him telling of the success of a Canadian who invaded the republic. Instead, he has remained in Canada and demonstrated the ability of his own country to respond to his genius for expansion and his capacity for surrounding himself with men of able executive calibre.

The story of John Bayne Maclean of Puslinch is in itself a delightful bit of the romance of Canadian business.

* * *

The Stratford Beacon-Herald's very kind references are much appreciated. They are no doubt from the pen of their able Vice-President and Managing Editor, A. R. Kennedy, who was for some years a valued member of our own staff, being Editor of Canadian Machinery.

He is not correct in thinking this institution could have been purchased at one time for $30,000. It has never been for sale at any price in its history. It has never at any time in its history used one cent of outside money, excepting the usual temporary bank overdrafts. It has never at any time in its history had any difficulty in getting all the money it needed for its developments from Canadian bankers, amounting sometimes to hundreds of thousands. It has never at any time in its history had to put up any security for these overdrafts. This is an answer to the complaints made the other day by an M.P.P. that banks would not lend money for sound business.

About 30 years ago a very favorable proposition for the linking up of Dry Goods Review, a MacLean publication, with the Dry Goods Economist, New York, and the Draper's Record, London, was considered and almost completed; but it was found that the then business methods and ideals of the Economist were so completely at variance with those on which the MacLean Co. were carrying on, that the latter quickly refused to have anything further to do with such an alliance. Today, happily, the Economist is under sounder policies and management. The old crowd has disappeared and those now in control are bringing the paper back to the standards of its great founder, Mr. Root, who perhaps more than any other leader laid the foundations of the modern American big dry goods stores. —Editors.

MAGAZINE WRITING NOT SO EASY

Amateur writers are hardest to convince that they don't know all there is to know about writing. To most of them, rejection slips mean that the editor doesn't know his job. With few exceptions, the men who are succeeding in placing their work are those who are most receptive to criticism.

Time and time again, Napier Moore, of MacLean's, has brought to my notice proofs of this assertion. This week there came in an article written by one of the best daily newspaper editors in Canada. It was the result of a vast amount of painstaking research and hard labor. It was written in perfect English. But it failed to reach the popular magazine reader. Mr. Moore sent it back with a comment that would have sent a less seasoned writer into the sulks. This is the author's reply:—

"I quite appreciate the force of your criticisms. I think we would both agree that it would be too much to expect to get an article on this particular subject just right at the first crack, because we neither of us knew exactly how the thing would work out until we got the broad lines committed to paper. But that having been done, and having now your editorial viewpoint (with which I entirely agree), I think I shall be able to remould the article so that it will meet your standards. I will get at this right away, and let you have the article in the next few days, and if I do not get it right at the second time of trying, please do not hesitate to send it back with your suggestions, because I want this article to be a model of its kind and to be above any reasonable criticism from any point of view."

That is why this author is a success. His story in MacLean's Magazine of the German spy at Valcartier Camp and the sailing of the great Canadian flotilla in 1914 was the sensation of 1915.—J. B. Maclean.

500,000 SUBSCRIBERS

An advertisement has been prepared and will appear in all our publications in which statement is made we have now over 500,000 subscribers.

Each issue of the various MacLean publications is passed on to other members of the family or to various employees in offices and shops. It is generally estimated that each copy of a well-edited publication has at least five readers. This would give us two and a half million readers, or at least one in four of the entire population of Canada.

The most important point, however, in connection with our circulation is that we reach responsible people, men and women with real buying power.

In addition to circulation mentioned above, we sell a hundred thousand copies of annual publications containing important statistical information regarding mercantile businesses and resources of Canada.—H. T. Hunter.

THE MACLEAN PUBLICATIONS
J. B. MACLEAN, President — H. T. HUNTER, Vice-President — H. V. TYRRELL, General Manager
G. D. DAVIS, Manager, Business Newspapers Division
B. G. NEWTON, Manager, Industrial Newspapers Division
G. RUTLEDGE, Manager, Financial Publications Division
G. H. TYNDALL, Manager, Magazine Division
R. B. HUESTIS, Manager, Class Magazine Division
J. L. STEWART, Manager, Automotive Newspapers Division

SECOND SECTION

THE FINANCIAL POST

SECOND SECTION

Vol. XXIV | Member of Audit Bureau of Circulations | PUBLICATION OFFICE: TORONTO, JANUARY 8, 1931 | 10c a Copy; $5.00 a Year | No. 2

EXPECT GYPSUM TO COVER NEEDS COMMON STOCK

Company's Cash Position is Strongest in Its History

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Net earnings for 1930, depending on the amount written off for depreciation, will more than cover the new dividend rate of 80 cents a share on the stock of Gypsum, Lime & Alabastine, Canada, according to the expectations of R. E. Haire, president of the company. Depreciation, it is stated, will be written off on the same conservative basis as heretofore.

Mr. Haire, in a letter to shareholders, points out that the cash position of the company is the strongest in its history. Net current assets amount to nearly $1,700,000 including approximately $500,000 in cash, call loans, and marketable securities. Current assets show over seven times current liabilities.

Savings Are Effected

Savings of several thousand dollars a year have been brought about in labor and production costs, which savings were only effective in the last two months of 1930. These operating economies should, it is expected, insure a larger ratio of profit in 1931, on the same volume of sales as the company had in 1930.

Besides this, a number of new lines which have been developed by the research department will be placed on the market next year. These are said to promise satisfactory profits.

Explains Dividend Reduction

In explaining the recent reduction in dividend payments on the common stock from an annual basis of $1.50 to 80 cents a share, Mr. Haire stated in part:

"Canadian business conditions, particularly in the middle west, have not been as good as anticipated, and for this reason, your directors feel that they should only pay such dividends for the present as can comfortably be met out of current earnings. If, however, through recent substantial reduction in operating expenses or through increase in sales, 1931 earnings show the increase which your management confidently expects, then this dividend policy can be revised to suit improved conditions.

"Consequently, your directors have decided to reduce the dividend sent you herewith to 20 cents per share—at the rate of 80 cents per share per annum. This dividend is equivalent to $3.20 per share per annum on the old stock before the split, which is 20 cents per share more than the annual dividend paid to shareholders prior to October 1, 1929, when the first increased quarterly dividend was paid to the shareholders after the four for one split.

"I should like to point out to shareholders the conservative accounting practice followed by your directors in regard to depreciation write-offs. Since the organization of the present company three years and seven months ago, approximately $800,000 has been written off out of earnings for depreciation and depletion—truly a large reserve for such a short period.

"Having in mind the liberal expenditures which your company makes on maintenance and repairs, which are included in operating expenses, the depreciation write-offs made is really a book entry and as we do not require to pay it out it contributes substantially to the building up of an already strong cash position."

Prices Discount Next Payment Bridge Bonds

Bonds and debentures of Detroit International Bridge Co. are reflecting in their market action, the decided uncertainty of the interest payment which is due on February 1. No official statement has been made as yet but it is regarded as highly improbable that the semi-annual debenture interest amounting to $280,000 will be paid in view of the position of the company as revealed in its consolidated balance sheet as at Sept. 30, 1930. The 7 per cent debentures, originally offered at par in 1927, were recently quoted at $1 asked with no bids. Latest market is $3 bid and $7 asked.

Action to be taken on payment of $389,285, representing semi-annual interest on the 6½ per cent first mortgage bonds is in some doubt pending a definite report but recent prices dropped as low as $17 bid and $21 asked and the range on January 5 was $25 bid and $30 asked.

The financial statement as of Sept. 30, 1930, showed the company with current assets of $378,807, predominantly cash, against current liabilities of $387,409, of which $223,095 was accrued bond interest, $121,864 was accrued taxes and $42,450 was accounts payable.

Honey Dew Meeting

The annual meeting of Honey Dew, Ltd., will be held at the King Edward Hotel in Toronto on February 4.

The Financial Post and The Maritimes

By J. B. MACLEAN,
President, The MacLean Publishing Company, Ltd.

The Pictou Advocate, in correcting the impression it created when it credited to The Financial Post an editorial that did not appear in this paper, says:

"The editorial 'Mills and Maritimes' which we quoted and commented on in last week's Advocate was from **The Financial Times, Montreal,** not **The Financial Post, Toronto,** as we stated inadvertently. We had clippings from both papers on our desk at the time of writing and mistook the Times clipping for one from the Post, the papers themselves not being before us. The mistake might have been due partly to the fact that until recently one always looked for an expression of friendly feeling towards the Maritimes from Montreal while from Toronto one did not look for anything except unfair criticism. There has been rather a change of late, however. Toronto is apparently making an effort to develop a better attitude to the Maritimes, while Montreal, in various ways such as grain rates and that sort of thing, has shown itself hostile."

The Pictou Advocate is still unfair to The Financial Post and the MacLean Publishing Company when it links us with the theory that Toronto is apparently making an effort to develop a better attitude toward the Maritimes.

In the first place, the MacLean Publications are not a Toronto institution. They belong to all Canada and not to any section. Nearly all the publications owned by us are printed in Toronto because it is a most central point for quick distribution. Readers from Halifax to Vancouver want their news as quickly as we can get it to them.

Difficulties in Toronto

Toronto has treated its national service publications more brutally than it ever treated the Maritime Provinces. Three Toronto dailies carried on a campaign against us for years on the ground that we were educating the merchants of the country to better business methods; better and more extensive advertising in their own city or town papers; better store and window displays; closer buying of goods by following the market reports in their business papers. All this enabled them, according to Toronto press propaganda, to compete more successfully with Toronto merchants and hence national service papers engaged in such educational work, should be handicapped or destroyed.

As far as any previous attitude was concerned, I have always felt that the Maritimes have had real ground for feeling hurt. It is the way of the world—the attitude of England to Scotland; of the Northern States to the South.

Realizing the necessity as far as business relations were concerned, of creating better understanding between the Maritimes and our readers elsewhere in Canada and previous to making Montreal my headquarters, I spent several months, in 1894, among the Maritime merchants, manufacturers and leaders in agricultural, educational and public life. I attended the first annual meeting of the Maritime Provinces Boards of Trade. As a Canadian, which they called me, I was regarded with a good deal of unfriendly suspicion by some of the more aggressive delegates. Fortunately, the presiding officer, the late Mr. Troop, Halifax, and many others were old subscribers and knew our attitude, and they made things easier for me. So did my contemporary and chief competitor, I. C. Stewart, editor of The Maritime Merchant. To Mr. Stewart, the Martimes owe more than they can ever pay. Always sound and farseeing, he has given the best that is in him toward the upbuilding of the Maritimes.

Reporting Maritime Views

I published in several of my business papers verbatim reports of that gathering, that they might be read; that the Maritimes might be understood by other business men from Quebec to British Columbia. Year after year, in fact until the later war years, we continued those verbatim reports. I sent each year to these meetings different members of the editorial staff that they might understand Maritime problems and conditions and, interpreting them to the rest of Canada, make for better understandings and national unity. In the 37 years since then I think our editors have done for the Maritimes much fine work in many directions.

All through those years, the reports in my business papers were used as the official report of the Maritime Provinces Boards of Trade.

On my own tour in particular I made the personal acquaintance of almost every business man in the three provinces, including The Advocate's owner—a Mr. Hamilton, I think, who made such fine candies that Ontario preferred them to their home make. Scores of them became warm friends, constantly helpful to my editorial staff with important news and suggestions. Many of them, I am happy to say, are still going strong and prospering, who continue to keep in touch with me by letter or personal calls. Of those who have gone, Hon. W. S. Fielding, the finance minister, was the most intimate. Unsympathetic at first—he a free trader, I as strong a protectionist—we soon understood each other and had many happy visits in Canada and travelled in Europe together.

My Pictou contemporary once described me in his paper as one of the county's native sons; quite an honor, when one remembers the number of distinguished men who have gone out from there. The mistake probably arose over the fact that my family in Scotland inherited about a century ago several hundred acres in the Pictou district. As a matter of curiosity, I visited the property in 1894 and found it in possession of a widow who had brought her fine family up on the land. She admitted they had no deeds, but I told her as far as myself and my brother (Major H. C. Maclean) were concerned, we would never interfere with her or her boys, and I hope they are still in possession. She had far more right to the lands than we had.

Another incident happened while I was talking to one of my subscribers in Pictou. A woman came from a remote farm with a number of Spanish doubloons, gold, in the proverbial stocking, which she said had come into their family about 90 years before. She wanted to know if they had any value. We spent the evening figuring and concluded that had the gold been invested at current rate of interest compounded, the lady would then have been worth about $2,000,000. I think I published the story in more detail at the time in the Canadian Grocer.

Returned Good Profit

Few editorial trips of this sort show immediate results. We are usually out of pocket hundreds, sometimes thousands of dollars. They are planned to give us first-hand knowledge and understanding, that we can deal more intelligently with local and national problems as they arise in years to come. Too often the publication of such knowledge and experience for a time puts us in a most uncomfortable position—as when it goes contrary to the fixed but misinformed beliefs or selfish interests of readers in other fields. Then we are in for criticism—even boycotts and ostracisms until the real understanding percolates into the minds most men lack vision and fewer never think.

Reporting the annual meetings of the Maritime Boards of Trade year after year, of course meant no profit but an immediate considerable loss of several hundred dollars each visit. In the long run, however, it served to educate our staff and make them better men and to give the Maritimes and all Canada a better service.

My first trip, however, proved, unexpectedly, to yield a very handsome cash profit many thousands of dollars.

I invested my reserve fund in a Nova Scotia industry, made 14 per cent dividends and finally sold at 135 per cent profit, which went to further development of our service.

Could these happy experiences then inspire myself and my associates with anything but cordial feelings toward our Maritime friends? If we do not always agree with them it is because, as a national service institution, we must deal with Canadian problems from a national and Empire viewpoint, my own editors having or supposed to have special or more expert information, sometimes entirely disagree with one.

Can. Vinegar Year Shows Improvement

Canada Vinegars annual report for the year ending November 30, 1930, will show some improvement over the results for the preceding year. This is a reflection of the fact that there were large and high-quality crops of salad and pickling vegetables, which caused a corresponding increase in the demand for vinegar. Sales of bottled vinegar also showed an increase.

As the company's greatest volume of business is obtained in its second half year, no estimate as to 1931 business is available. It will depend in great measure once again on the pickling crops of 1931, but taking an average over years the company's expectations are good.

CANADIAN CAR SECURES ORDER FOR $4,500,000

Volume of Business is Shaping Up Well for 1931

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Receipt of an order for 1,700 box cars from the Canadian National Railways by the Canadian Car & Foundry Co., assures that organization sufficient work to maintain plant operations until well on into the spring.

This is the second order that Canadian Car has received in the past two weeks. The first was from the Canadian Pacific Railway for various equipment, the value of which ran to approximately $1,500,000. The Canadian National contract has a value in the neighborhood of $4,500,000, making $6,000,000 in all.

Prospect for Orders

There is a good prospect that the Canadian Pacific will again be in the market once it is possible to determine with some degree of accuracy the trend of freight movements for this year. It will be recalled that recently this company sold $14,250,000 of equipment trust certificates, which call for an outlay of over $17,000,000. The amount expended so far is probably under $5,000,000.

The Canadian National also will likely be in the market again before long. The size of the orders placed by this institution, however, do not lead to the expectation that future orders will be of any considerable size.

Dividend Possibilities Good

With the receipt of a few more million dollars worth of business, Canadian Car would be in position to earn its preferred and common dividend requirements. At the end of its last fiscal year, namely September 30, the company reported a strong cash position. Income from its investments will go a long way toward taking care of the preferred dividend, so that profits from operations this year can be largely credited to the common stock.

Meanwhile the stock of Canadian Car has exhibited a good degree of strength. While its value has slipped off in sympathy with the general market decline, there has been a noticeable strengthening of support in the past few weeks. There have been more purchasers than sellers.

Segregate Investment Firms

MONTREAL.—It has been deemed advantageous to segregate the two firms presently associated under the names of Hodgson, Jarvis and Co., and Hodgson Bros. and Dunton, Ltd. W. M. Hodgson and J. P. Hodgson are retiring from the firm of Hodgson, Jarvis & Co., to devote their entire time to the business of Hodgson Bros. & Dunton.

NAME RECEIVER NAT. DISTILLERIES CONSERVE ASSETS

Liquor Clearance Legislation Blamed for Present Move

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—An application for receivership for National Distilleries has been made by David N. Finnie, president of the company. It is stated that assets are in excess of $3,000,000 while liabilities are approximately $700,000. Charles Gordon Wallace has been appointed provisional liquidator.

Receivership was considered advisable to conserve assets until plans now under way are completed for reorganization. It is understood that interests are presently negotiating with those in control of National Distilleries looking to a plan which, if completed, is expected to improve the existing situation.

Trouble in Export Mart

Difficulties surrounding the company are laid to legislation which bars clearance of liquor to the United States from Canadian ports. Companies which depend on sales in export markets for revenue have felt the pinch of the keen competition which has developed in that field.

National Distilleries earnings in the fiscal year ended November 30, 1928, were equal to 50 cents a share on the common stock and in the thirteen months ended December 31, 1929, common share earnings were 32 cents.

Capitalization consists of $329,400, 7 per cent preferred and 83,000 shares of no par common stock. No dividend has been paid on either stock.

Was Formed in 1927

The preferred was issued in exchange for preferred shares of Manitoba Refinery Co., on a share for share basis, when that organization was acquired in 1927. Common shares to the extent of 33,750 were offered in the same year at $20 a share, and an additional 5,000 were sold in 1929 in Canada a block was placed in the United States.

The company's properties comprise a distillery at Lachine, and at St. Boniface, Manitoba, having a combined storage capacity of over 3,000,000 gallons. The Lachine plant is the larger, with a productive capacity of about 8,000 gallons a day and a storage capacity of about 2,250,000 gallons.

The shares of National Distilleries, which are listed on the Montreal Curb market, have discounted the present situation and have been nominally quoted around 50 cents for some time. The high for the stock in 1929 was 17.

RED COULEE FIELD PRODUCES 47,576 BBLS.

New Alberta Area Record For Eleven Months Announced

LETHBRIDGE.—Although the Red Coulee crude oil field, adjoining the international boundary between Alberta and Montana, is just over a year old the few producing wells that have been put on steady production on the Alberta side of this international structure have yielded in the 11 months of the past year, according to federal government figures, a total of 47,576 barrels of oil. With production running around 6,500 barrels a month the production for the 12 months will be well over the 50,000 barrel mark.

The figures for December are not available but those for the preceding 11 months are given as follows: January, 1,790 barrels; February, 1,180 barrels; March, 3,006 barrels; April, 2,775 barrels; May, 2,852 barrels; July, 6,226 barrels; August, 6,423 barrels; September, 7,072 barrels; October, 6,615 barrels; November, 6,357 barrels. The field also furnished gas to other wells in the field on the U. S. side to the extent of 44,420,000,000 cubic feet.

The Skiff field, about 30 miles north of Red Coulee, produced during May, June, July and August 3,731 barrels of heavy crude from Devenish No. 3 well, the crude being used in drilling Devenish No. 4, which is shut down just over the 3,000 foot level.

Beatty Elected to Board International Nickel

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—E. W. Beatty, chairman and president of the Canadian Pacific Railway has been elected to the board of directors of International Nickel Co. of Canada in succession to the late Lord Melchett.

This move strengthens Nickel's board and gives the official stamp to the oft-repeated statement that the Canadian Pacific is one of the large shareholders of Nickel stock.

Dominion Steel and Coal Operations Less for 1930

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—In surveying activities of Dominion Steel & Coal Corp., for the past year, C. B. McNaught, president of the company, states that the output of coal for all divisions was about 87 per cent of the amount lifted in 1929 and the amount of pig iron and steel was nearly 73 per cent of the preceding year's output.

Advantage was taken of slacking activity in production to make some important improvements. In order to enlarge facilities of the generation of electric power, a complete and up-to-date power station was erected at Glace Bay, the rated capacity of which is 10,000 h.p. This is connected not only with the power system at the steel works at Sydney, but with the collieries at Glace Bay and at Sydney Mines, where electric power hereafter will be utilized in many operations for which steam and compressed air were formerly employed.

A number of relatively important improvements were made in the facilities for transportation of coal underground and new man conveyors were installed in several collieries.

At the steel works, the most notable improvement was in the blast furnace department where one furnace was rebuilt. Throughout the works a number of improvements have been made which put them in condition to undertake large operations when the demand for steel improves.

Canada Must Look in 1931 For Bacon Markets Abroad

Canadian farmers, it is said, are changing over from unprofitable cereals to livestock and dairy products at a rate which is rather astonishing. One Burns & Co. Western manager reports that receipts of cream from farmers have increased by 85 per cent since prices on grains dropped, and from every part of Canada come reports that farmers are feeding the grain it does not pay to ship. Evidently, in 1931, this will result in a greatly enlarged production.

At the annual meeting of Canada Packers last spring, J. S. McLean, president, stated that the combination of low prices for grains and high prices for animals then obtaining would lead automatically to increased animal production. He anticipated much heavier deliveries of hogs by October, 1931, and that then or shortly afterward there would be a surplus over and above domestic requirements, enabling Canada to return once again to the list of bacon exporting countries. He said that prices of hogs must inevitably decline in such a case to the world level.

Keeping Sows on Farms

"Have your expectations for heavier deliveries of hogs been realized?" asked The Financial Post representative of Mr. McLean on January 6, 1931.

"No, I cannot say that they have. Farmers are retaining sows on their farms for breeding purposes, and it will be next October before the heavy deliveries I spoke of will come. All over Canada, farmers are doing the same thing. Barley prices are so unprofitable that farmers do not ship it, and they feed it to the animals. It is well to develop export outlets for beef, bacon, butter, eggs and cheese and it is the best thing to do when grain prices are low, permitting Canada to compete with world prices on a favorable basis.

Diversified Export is Good

"I stated last spring the view that the best policy for Canada is a diversified export programme, maintaining steady exports of a large number of commodities. It makes possible the advantages which derive from steady volume, and adds the safety that comes from an average price for her total agricultural output.

"Shipments of hogs from Western Canada have not shown a great increase. There, also, they are retaining breeding animals and paying a premium for others. It takes a year to produce decided results in increased shipments, but next fall should show the results. This year we got barely enough hogs for domestic requirements and there was no surplus for export. There will be a considerable surplus for export later on in the year. Then we will have to look for export markets."

Canadian Oil Cos. Safe If U. S. Protects Crude

British American Oil Would Get Larger Proportion of Potential Production From Oklahoma City Wells —International Pete Would Refine Colombian Supplies For Foreign Market

With opponents of curtailment and pro-ration programmes of crude oil production demanding tariff protection at Washington more vociferously than ever before, traders in Canada are beginning to wonder what the effect would be on the fortunes of such Canadian companies as Imperial Oil, International Petroleum and British American Oil if high tariff protection is granted on crude petroleum. There seems to be more chance of such an outcome at present than there appeared to be some months ago, although there are still strong interests opposing it.

So far as British American Oil is concerned, such added tariff protection would make more valuable its ownership of wells in the Oklahoma City area where curtailment is down to about 2 per cent of total potential production. If curtailment were abandoned at the same time that customs duties were raised, it is probable that the tariff protection would be followed sooner or later by dropping domestic prices as present possible production in the United States would supply domestic needs several times over. Crude producers could then gain only through selling more crude oil to make up for lower prices. If curtailment were still kept at work, this downward price tendency would not develop so soon if at all.

Effect on Pete Temporary

The effect on Imperial Oil would come in two ways: one the effect which such tariff protection might have on domestic prices of crude which the company draws to Sarnia through its pipe line; and the other, the effect which this tariff protection would have in barring part of the crude output of International Petroleum, Imperial Oil's chief subsidiary. Imperial Oil's earnings from International Pete are an important part of its yearly revenue.

On the long view position of International Petroleum, loss of the United States market would have little lasting effect. It must be realized that certain United States refiners have been in the habit of using Colombian and other South American crudes in refining products for foreign markets as well as for the United States markets. With these cheap crudes they have had an advantage in foreign markets. It is altogether probable that they would be permitted to refine such crude petroleum supplies in bond just as United States millers in the face of a United States wheat surplus still manufacture Canadian wheat into flour for foreign markets, milling the wheat in bond.

Make Colombia Refining Centre

If the tariff were made absolutely prohibitive, it would mean the development of important refining facilities in Colombia and the final result would be to the benefit of Colombian and Mexican oil companies as it is agreed that they would capture foreign markets to a large extent if cheap South American crudes were shut off from United States refiners.

It is not even certain that the temporary effect of tariff protection for crude oil in the United States would be adverse for any length of time to International Petroleum. Much will depend, of course, on the extent of protection afforded as a low tariff rate would not prevent the entry of South American crude. Peruvian crude does not enter the United States in any case. It is a matter, therefore, of chief interest to Colombia where Tropical Oil Co., subsidiary of International Pete, is the chief company.

HUDSON BAY CO. HOLDERS MEET ON JANUARY 16

Governor Sale Offers Resignation When Board Considers New Plan

An extraordinary general shareholders' meeting of the shareholders of the Hudosn's Bay Co. will be held in London, England, on January 16 to consider ten resolutions submitted by C. L. Nordon which called for the resignation of the governor, Charles V. Sale, the deputy-governor, Sir Frederick Richmond, and the managing director, Archibald Graham, and to substitute therefor the three largest shareholders.

Governor Sale has tendered his resignation following the receipt of the report of the shareholders' committee appointed after the general meeting last May. This report recommended that department stores of the company be segregated in a new company to be known as Hudson's Bay Co. Stores, Ltd., and that the shares be offered the Canadian public. The London business would then be confined to the land and fur departments and to purchases on behalf of the Canadian company.

All of the directors except Governor Sale were disposed to think favorably of this plan and, accordingly, Mr. Sale tendered his resignation.

Seek Bonds for Sinking Fund

Holders of the six per cent first mortgage bonds of Canadian Locomotive Co. are offered the opportunity of tendering bonds up to the amount of $26,000 for redemption through the sinking fund. Tenders will be received by the National Trust Co., Toronto, up to 10 a.m., January 19 and each offer will be deemed to include accrued interest unless definite statement is made to the contrary.

NAT. STEEL CAR AWARDED ORDER FOR 1,000 FRAMES

Canadian National Contract Speeds Up Plant Operations

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—National Steel Car Corp. has received an order for 1,000 50-ton steel car frames from the Canadian National Railways. This contract, in addition to a recent order from the Canadian Pacific Railway for 250 refrigerator cars, will allow plant operations to be speeded up to a good rate.

This work should enable National Steel Car to make headway toward covering dividend needs for the fiscal year which ends June 30, 1931. It was reported some time ago that earnings in the first quarter had been almost sufficient to take care of disbursements for the half year.

Pays Two Dollars Dividend

The capital stock is on a dividend basis of $2 a share; earnings in the last fiscal year were equal to $8.88 a share after provision for depreciation. A special write off of $250,000 for buildings, machinery, etc., was also made.

It is unlikely that the total volume of production will equal the amount of work that went through the shops in the last fiscal year. Total production last year was valued at $18,580,950 which included a carryover from the previous year of $13,001,210. There was a comparatively small carryover into the current year.

Completed Former Contracts

The company, however, entered the year with a fair amount of miscellaneous business in addition to what was brought forward with the result that operations in the first quarter which ended September 30 were on a fair basis.

Since that time plant activities have been slack, but receipt of current orders has enabled a substantial betterment in operations. The stock has reflected the improved situation to some extent and has sold up around levels of 36 as compared to a gain of about 6 points.

Dominion Coal Co. Output Lower in 1930

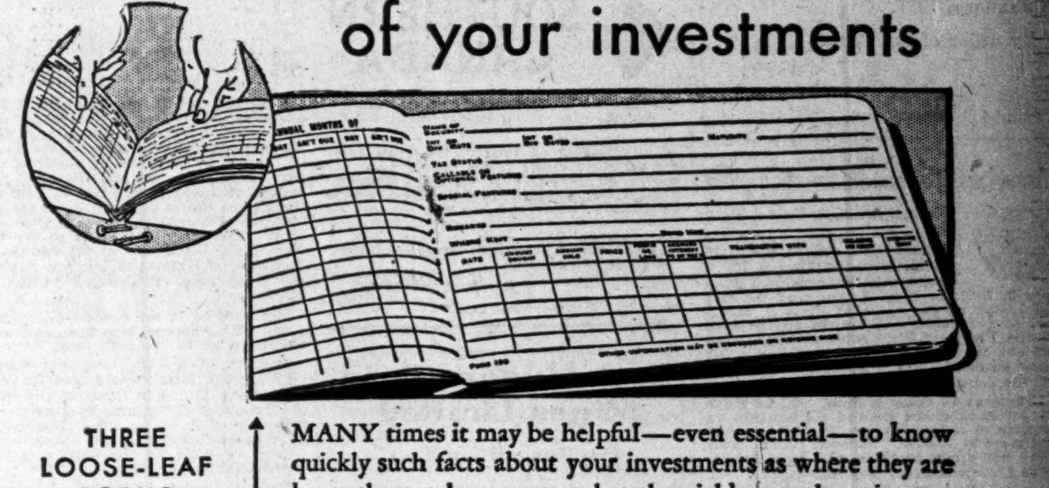
From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Output at the Dominion Coal Co. collieries for 1930 totalled 3,441,137 tons, or 528,842 tons below the preceding year's production, when the output was 3,969,979 tons. Production in the Sydney Mines district is correspondingly low. The output from Scotia Mines for 1930 will total 510,000 tons as compared with 683,423 tons in 1929. The combined output from the Cape Breton collieries of the Dominion Steel & Coal Corp. for 1930 was totalled 3,951,137 tons as compared with 4,653,401 tons in 1929.

After the first of January it is expected that there will be noticeable picking up on work at the mines. Increased business at the Sydney steel plant within the next couple of weeks is also expected to improve conditions at the mines.

Announcing the formation
of
Cochran & Co., Limited
Investment Bankers
Dominion Bank Building, Toronto
which will continue the investment branch
of the business formerly conducted by
Cochran, Hay & Co., Limited

BEGIN the NEW YEAR
with this handy record
of your investments



THREE LOOSE-LEAF FORMS

1. A sheet on which to enter the information about each individual security. It shows such essential information as name, issue, maturity, when purchased, maturity date, interest or dividend date, where it is kept.
2. A complete record of all investment income showing when received, from what securities and in what amounts.
3. A summary sheet for keeping a record of income from all sources as well as disbursements which may be tax free.

MANY times it may be helpful—even essential—to know quickly such facts about your investments as where they are kept; the total amounts; what the yields are; the price you paid; when they are due; the amount of investment income received; and what amount is tax free. Particularly when making out income tax returns a convenient source of such data will prove invaluable.

It is a simple matter, with a record book such as the above, to classify all your investments. A few moments—monthly or quarterly—will suffice to keep an up-to-the-minute file of such information right at hand.

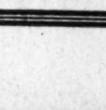
We have furnished thousands of investors with this record book, which is in loose-leaf form, with a durable clasp binder. Revised occasionally as experience has shown the need, it now represents as compact and as convenient a security record as is available. We shall be glad to supply you with a copy on request. Ask for *Security Record* book FP-11

COMPETENT INVESTMENT SERVICE BY MAIL

For investors who live at too great a distance from our offices to be called upon by our representatives, we maintain a competent staff, trained to give as efficient and satisfactory service by mail as could be rendered through personal contact. Write to our nearest branch office if you are interested in knowing the full details of this service.

HALSEY, STUART & CO.
INCORPORATED
Toronto, 6 King Street East, Telephone Waverley 3041
CHICAGO, NEW YORK AND OTHER PRINCIPAL CITIES

THE PROGRAM THAT DOES MORE THAN ENTERTAIN



Every Wednesday evening you may increase your knowledge of sound investment by listening to the Old Counsellor on the Halsey, Stuart & Co. program. Broadcast over a Coast to Coast network of 38 stations associated with the National Broadcasting Company. Music by symphony orchestra.

NEXT WEDNESDAY—CKGW—9 o'clock.

DIVIDEND NOTICES

Abitibi Power & Paper Company LIMITED

Dividend Notice

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent has been declared on the Six Per Cent Cumulative Preferred Stock of Abitibi Power & Paper Company Limited, payable the 20th day of January, 1931, to shareholders of record at the close of business the 10th day of January, 1931.

By Order of the Board,
T. BROADHURST,
Secretary.

The quarterly Dividend of 1½% on the Preferred Stock of the AMALGAMATED ELECTRIC CORPORATION LIMITED has been declared, payable on the 15th day of January, 1931, to Shareholders of record as of the 5th day of January, 1931.

By order of the Board.
GEORGE NICOL,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Montreal, Que., December 29th, 1930.

INTERNATIONAL PAINTS (CANADA) LIMITED

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of One and Seven-eighths (1⅞%) per cent. on the 7½% Cumulative Participating Preferred Shares has been declared for the Three Months ending 15th January, 1931, payable on the 15th January, 1931, to Shareholders of record at close of business on the 31st December, 1930.

By Order of the Board,
T. H. GREENBANK,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Montreal, 30th December, 1930.

Montreal Tramways Company

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Two Dollars and Fifty Cents ($2.50) per share for the quarter ending December 31st, 1930, has been declared upon the paid in Capital Stock of the Company, to shareholders of record on Wednesday, the 7th day of January, 1931, at 4 o'clock p.m. and payable on Thursday, the 15th day of January, 1931.

By order of the Board,
PATRICK DUBEE,
Secretary-Treasurer.
December 19th, 1930.

Penmans Limited

Dividend Notice

Notice is hereby given that the following Dividends have been declared for the quarter ending the 31st day of January, 1931.

On the Preferred Stock, one and one-half per cent. (1½%), payable on the 2nd day of February to Shareholders of record of the 21st day of January, 1931.

On the Common Stock, One Dollar ($1.00) per share, payable on the 16th day of February to Shareholders of record of the 5th day of February, 1931.

By Order of the Board.
C. B. ROBINSON,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Montreal, December 29, 1930.

DIVIDEND NOTICE

TRAYMORE LIMITED

Preference Dividend No. 15

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of one and three-quarters per cent for the quarter ending the 31st day of December, 1930, being at the rate of seven per cent per annum, has been declared on the Preference Stock of the Company.

The above dividend is payable on and after the 15th day of January, 1931, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 8th day of January, 1931.

By order of the Board.
E. J. SWIFT,
Secretary.
Toronto 2, January 2, 1931.

Associated Gas and Electric Company

Dividend No. 24 on Class A Stock

The Board of Directors has declared the regular quarterly dividend on the Class A Stock which will be payable February 2, 1931, in Class A Stock at the rate of 1/40th of one share of Class A Stock, or, at the holder's option, in $5 Dividend Series Preferred Stock at the rate of 1/140th of one share of said Preferred Stock, for each share of Class A Stock held of record at the close of business December 30, 1930.

Payment in Class A Stock will be made to all stockholders entitled thereto who do not, on or before January 10, 1931, request payment in cash or Preferred Stock. This does not apply to those who have heretofore filed permanent dividend orders.

Dividend No. 1 on Cumulative Preference Stock ($4 Dividend Series)

The Board of Directors also declared the initial quarterly dividend on the Cumulative Preference Stock ($4 Dividend Series) of $1 per share or 1/70th of a share of $5 Dividend Series Preferred Stock, payable February 2, 1931, to holders of record December 30, 1930.

Scrip for fractional shares of Class A Stock or $5 Dividend Series Preferred Stock will not be delivered, but will be credited to the stockholder's account until a full share has accumulated. Stockholders may purchase sufficient additional scrip to complete full shares.

M. C. O'KEEFFE, Secretary.
December 26, 1930.

KELVINATOR EARNS $80,593 DURING 1930, BEST YEAR SO FAR

Earns $12.16 on Preferred—Consolidates Statement With British Subsidiary

Kelvinator of Canada and its subsidiary, Kelvinator, Ltd., (London, England) had a net profit after depreciation and income tax for the year ending September 30, 1930, of $80,593, according to the consolidated surplus account. This is the first time in the history of the company that a consolidated balance sheet and surplus statement have been published and this prevents direct comparison with the previous year's operations. However, it compares with a net profit of $51,397 as shown in the income and surplus account for 1929.

No statement is made as to the experience of the British company in the year under review. That subsidiary had a loss in the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1927, of $50,658, a net profit of $462 in 1928 and it broke even in 1929 after taking into consideration a heavy write-down of inventory with corresponding credits from the Canadian company.

Working Capital is Strong

A strong working capital position has been maintained with current assets at $548,325 and current liabilities at $140,028. The company has no bank loans.

Working Capital

	1930 $	1929 $	1928 $
Current assets ..	548,325	365,006	459,932
Current liabs.	140,028	79,086	135,012
Working capital ..	408,297	285,920	324,920

During the year the 7 per cent preferred stock outstanding was further reduced from $752,000 to $663,000 by retirement of 890 shares. There is a large contingent liability for 13 quarterly preference dividends from August 15, 1927, to August 15, 1930, paid by Kelvinator Corp., Detroit, under their guarantee. This would now be in the neighborhood of $180,000. There is also a contingent liability for $107,172 for contracts discounted. Earnings on preferred outstanding on September 30, 1930, amounted to $12.16 as compared with $6.80 a share in preceding year on the shares outstanding then.

The company's deficit of $138,216 at the beginning of its fiscal year was reduced by the end to $40,113.

Income and Surplus Account
Years End. Sept. 30

	1930 $	1929 $	1928 $
Profit*	80,593	51,397	6,156
Add:			
Dis. on red. of pref.	17,510	......	......
Surplus for year ..	98,103	51,397	6,156
Prev. deficit	138,216	139,094	145,250
Exp. and loss re sub co.	......	50,812	......
Deficit carr. for'd	40.113	138,509	139,094

*After provision for depreciation and income tax.

DIVIDEND NOTICES

Canadian Power & Paper Investments, Limited

Preferred Dividend No. 8

A DIVIDEND of 1¼% (being at the rate of 5% per annum) on the 5% Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock of CANADIAN POWER & PAPER INVESTMENTS, LIMITED, has been declared for the quarter ending January 31st, 1931, payable February 16th, 1931, to shareholders of record January 20th, 1931.

By order of the Board,
L. C. HASKELL, Secretary.
Montreal, December 19th, 1930.

Mutual Finance Corporation Limited Windsor, Ontario

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Corporation will be held at the head office of the Corporation, Windsor, Ontario, on Thursday, January 22nd, 1931, at the hour of eleven o'clock A.M. for the purpose of receiving the financial statement and report of the Company for the year ending December 31st, 1930; for the election of directors and for the transaction of any and all business that may properly come before said meeting.

By Order of the Board,
C. W. McDIARMID,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Windsor, Ont., December 30, 1930.

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF POWER CORPORATION OF CANADA LIMITED

SOUTHERN CANADA POWER COMPANY LIMITED

Common Dividend No. 23

A DIVIDEND of Twenty-Five Cents (25c) per share, being at the rate of $1.00 per annum, on the NO PAR VALUE COMMON STOCK OF SOUTHERN CANADA POWER COMPANY, LIMITED, has been declared for the three months ending January 31st, 1931, payable February 16th, 1931, to shareholders of record at the close of business January 31st, 1931.

By order of the Board,
L. C. HASKELL,
Secretary.
Montreal, December 19th, 1930.

Teck-Hughes Gold Mines, Limited

(No Personal Liability)

Notice is hereby given that the Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of fifteen cents per share, payable on the 2nd day of February, 1931, to stockholders of record at the close of business on the 17th day of January, 1931. The books of the Company will be closed for transfer from the close of business on the 17th day of January, 1931, and will be reopened on the 2nd day of February, 1931.

WILLIAM C. HIMROD,
Treasurer.

Ontario Asks Bids On Large Bond Issue

The first major piece of Canadian financing to be undertaken in 1931 will be a $30,000,000 4½ per cent 40-year installment loan of Ontario, tenders for which have been asked for noon of January 13. In May, 1930, the province sold an issue, similar in every respect to an international syndicate headed by the Bank of Montreal, at $94.41, a cost basis of 4.91 per cent.

No long term provincial financing has been undertaken since the end of October, 1930, when Nova Scotia sold $4,300,000 of 4½ per cent 30-year bonds at a cost of 4.65 per cent. Bids on the Ontario issue will be a definite indication of demand and it is probable that should a good price be received by the province that a considerable volume of provincial and municipal financing may follow.

Ontario sold $15,000,000 of six months treasury notes on November 20 last which come due on May 1, 1931, and also has an issue of $5,000,000 six months treasury bills maturing on February 1.

Public Utility Earnings

Manitoba Power

	1930	1929
Operating income	$103,409	$117,610
Operating expenses ...	22,688	27,018
Net income	80,721	90,592
11 Months:		
Operating income	$1,215,097	$1,201,083
Operating expenses ...	268,904	272,322
Net income	946,193	928,761

NOTICES

ONTARIO

$30,000,000.00

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

Forty Year 4½% Instalment Coupon Bonds

The Government of the Province of Ontario will receive tenders up to 12 o'clock noon on Tuesday, the 13th day of January, 1931, for:

$30,000,000.00

Province of Ontario Forty Year Instalment Bonds, to be dated 15th January, 1931, bearing interest at the rate of 4½% per annum, payable half-yearly on the 15th July and 15th January. The Bonds will mature on the 15th day of January in each year as follows:

1932	$ 961,000	1952	$ 626,000
1933	1,004,000	1953	655,000
1934	1,050,000	1954	684,000
1935	296,000	1955	715,000
1936	310,000	1956	747,000
1937	324,000	1957	781,000
1938	338,000	1958	816,000
1939	353,000	1959	852,000
1940	369,000	1960	891,000
1941	386,000	1961	931,000
1942	403,000	1962	973,000
1943	422,000	1963	1,017,000
1944	441,000	1964	1,062,000
1945	460,000	1965	1,110,000
1946	481,000	1966	1,160,000
1947	503,000	1967	1,212,000
1948	525,000	1968	1,267,000
1949	549,000	1969	1,324,000
1950	574,000	1970	1,383,000
1951	599,000	1971	1,446,000

Principal and Interest payable at holder's option in gold coin of lawful money of Canada at the office of the Treasurer of Ontario, Toronto; or at the Agents of the Treasurer of Ontario in the Cities of Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, Regina, Halifax, Calgary and Saint John, Canada; or in gold coin of the United States of America of the present standard of weight and fineness at the Agents of the Treasurer of Ontario in the City of New York, U.S.A.; or at the Agents of the Treasurer of Ontario in London, England, at the fixed rate of $4.86 2/3 to the pound sterling.

Bonds to be in the denomination of $1,000 each, with coupons attached, and may be registered as to principal only.

Delivery of and full payment for Bonds with accrued interest to date of payment to be made in Canadian funds at the Office of the Treasurer of Ontario in Toronto on the 29th day of January, 1931. Interim bonds, exchangeable for definitive bonds on completion of same by the engravers, will be issued against payment.

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for Province of Ontario Bonds" should be addressed to the Hon. E. A. Dunlop, Treasurer of Ontario, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

Tenders must be for the whole amount offered and each tender must be accompanied by a certified cheque for $300,000, to be applied in case of the successful tenderer, as part payment for the Bonds.

The above securities will be issued under authority of R. S. O. 1927, Chapters 23 and 57.

The highest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

E. A. DUNLOP,
Treasurer of Ontario.
Toronto, January 7th, 1931.

Bread Companies Face New Year Confidently

Bread companies are emerging from a year of the most strenuous competition which they have had in their history. High cost flour hampered them in the first six months of the year and when lower cost flour came the benefit was lost through price cuts on bread which went much further than the savings on flour would seem to justify.

Higher prices for bread do not seem likely in the near future but one result of the strenuous year which has just passed has been that the strongest and best-managed companies have got their costs down to an extent which would have seemed impossible a year ago. They have therefore passed the worst and officials of the principal companies express optimism as to the future.

One year ago when flour was selling at about $6.40 a barrel to bakers, bread was selling in Toronto at about 11 cents a loaf and about 12 cents a loaf in Montreal. Now bakers are paying around $5 a barrel, a saving equivalent to about ¾ cents a pound, but bread is selling from 8 to 10 cents a loaf in Toronto and about 10 cents in Montreal, a drop of from 1 to 3 cents a loaf. The saving in flour was therefore not enough to meet the lower prices and economies had to be made in every direction. Considerable uneconomic competition has been eliminated and the principal companies are in sounder position than ever before from an operating standpoint, it is understood.

Post-War Research Adds to Nickel Use

Following the World War, when the production of nickel was largely used in armament, the nickel industry suffered a severe blow and its production diminished to a point on a par with that of 20 years previous. This placed the International Nickel Co. in a position that threatened its future and in order to build up an industrial trade to compensate for its loss of armament business, it instituted a development and research department. In Canada and United States this department is managed by the New York office, while in London it is under the control of the subsidiary, Mond Nickel Co. and maintains a central department in London, England, with branch offices in Brussels, Milan, Frankfurt, and Paris.

Uses Steadily Expand

Through the activities of this research department the use of nickel has steadily expanded by cooperating with manufacturing plants and development alloys and introducing nickel into their products, which has met with a steadily increasing demand.

The first impetus in the nickel industry was the introduction to the British armor plate manufacturers, about 1886, of nickel steel for armaments. At this time the world consumption of nickel was about 400 tons per year. From this production the stimulus given by the armament requirements advanced the production to approximately 33,000 tons annually at the beginning of the great war. With practically the cessation of armament business following the great war, the company had so expanded the use and application of nickel that 1929 witnessed the greatest production known, approximately 55,000 tons being produced from Sudbury.

The normal annual increase in nickel consumption has been approximately 8½ per cent annually since 1920 which is equivalent to doubling every 8½ years. At the present time more nickel is used in ferroalloys than in any other way. For such purposes the nickel is sold in pure form to the steel mill or producer of iron and steel castings who must meet the specifications of his trade in the various industries. The forging grades of nickel alloy steel, alloy cast steel and stainless steel have commanded growing interest, and the addition of nickel to cast iron is a development of recent years which has had a wide application.

"Monel Metal," the technically controlled alloy produced by the International Nickel Co. accounts for approximately 19 per cent of the total nickel production, while nickel steels account for approximately 32 per cent.

A growing use of nickel in stainless steel and steel for highly burnished purposes, used to replace the chromium plated steel, where ornamental or corrosive resisting surfaces are required. Ornamental metal work is to be found in the new Canadian Bank of Commerce head office building in Toronto.

Photo Engravers Busy, Year Ends February 28

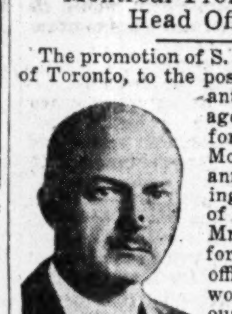
Photo Engravers & Electrotypers, whose year ends February 28, has been quite busy through the major part of its year. At the present time its rotogravure department is running to capacity.

It would not be surprising if the annual report, which is due in April next, shows the earnings for the current year to have been almost on a level with those of the preceding year. In 1929 the company bought a property adjacent to the present plant on Spadina Avenue, Toronto, and it is its intention to enlarge the building so as to consolidate the rotogravure department with the other departments of the business as soon as business conditions lead to a definite upward trend in the company's earnings.

NORSWORTHY MOVED TO MONTREAL POST

Toronto Official of Bank of Montreal Promoted to Head Office

The promotion of S. C. Norsworthy, of Toronto, to the position of assistant general manager at head office, for the Bank of Montreal, has been announced following the retirement of D. R. Clarke, of Mnotreal, who formerly held that office. Mr. Norsworthy was previously an assistant general manager of the bank in charge of the Ontario division.


Mr. Norsworthy

Mr. Clarke is retiring after a banking career extending over forty years, the last twelve years of which have been spent in Montreal in the position which he now vacates. No successor to Mr. Norsworthy at Toronto has as yet been appointed.

Further changes announced by the bank include the appointment of B. C. Gardner, manager of the bank at Saint John, N.B., who has been appointed a superintendent at head office, and also K. C. Winans, of the head office staff who has been appointed as assistant superintendent.

Plan New Marine Leg

The establishment of a $75,000 marine leg for handling grain at the Ocean Terminals is one part of the programme for the development of the Port of Halifax recommended to the Federal Government recently by the Halifax Board of Harbor Commissioners.

NOTICES

THE BANK OF TORONTO

Annual Meeting

The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of this Bank will be held at the Banking house of the Institution, corner of King and Bay Streets, Toronto, on Wednesday, the twenty-first day of January next, the chair to be taken at noon.

H. B. HENWOOD,
General Manager.
Toronto, November 29, 1930.

THE DOMINION BANK

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Head Office of the Bank in Toronto on Wednesday, 28th January, 1931, at twelve o'clock noon.

By Order of the Board.
C. A. BOGERT,
General Manager.
Toronto, 18th December, 1930.

Mutual Finance Corporation Limited Windsor, Ontario

PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 29

A dividend of 4%, being at the rate of 8% per annum on the Preferred Stock of this Corporation has been declared for the six months ending December 31st, 1930, payable on January 15th, 1931, to shareholders of record December 20th, 1930.

COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 10

A dividend of 5% on the Common Stock of the Corporation for the year ending December 31st, 1930, has been declared payable on January 15th, 1931, to shareholders of record December 20th, 1930.

By Order of the Board.
C. W. McDIARMID,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Windsor, Ont., December 30, 1930.

Executive Now Available

Experienced executive — 32, single, Canadian — at present manager of Montreal office international corporation desires new connection offering opportunity for advancement.

Willing to go anywhere. Apply Box 105, The Financial Post, 1070 Bleury Street, Montreal.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

The annual meeting of the shareholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors and for other business, will be held at its new banking house, No. 25 King West, Toronto, on Tuesday, the 13th day of January next. The chair will be taken at 12 o'clock noon.

By Order of the Board,
S. H. LOGAN,
General Manager.
Toronto, 21st November, 1930.

DOMINION BRIDGE COMPANY LIMITED, MONTREAL

NOTICE

The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of Dominion Bridge Company, Limited, will be held at The Assembly Room of The Royal Bank of Canada, Montreal, on Wednesday, the Fourteenth day of January, 1931, at Twelve-thirty o'clock P.M., for the reception of the Annual Report, the election of Directors and appointment of Auditors for the ensuing year, and to sanction By-Law No. XXIX of the Company, which amends By-Law No. IX by providing for the use of facsimile reproductions of the signatures of the President and Secretary on Stock Certificates of the Company, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the Meeting.

F. W. EVENS,
Secretary.
Montreal, 25th November, 1930.

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
DISTRICT OF THREE RIVERS

CITY OF THREE RIVERS

LOAN OF $478,500.00

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the Council of the City of Three Rivers will receive until the nineteenth day of January, 1931, at four o'clock P.M., at the office of the undersigned, written sealed tenders, endorsed "Tender for the City of Three Rivers Bonds," for the purchase of said City of Three Rivers Bonds, amounting to FOUR HUNDRED, SEVENTY-EIGHT THOUSAND, FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS ($478,500.00), issued for various purposes, under By-laws Nos. 72 and 75 duly approved according to law and dated November 1st, 1930, and redeemable by series of annual payments, during forty years from said date.

The above bonds will bear interest at the rate of 5% per annum, payable semi-annually, on the 1st of May and 1st of November of each year. Both the principal of these bonds and the interest thereon will be payable at the holder's option, at the chief office of the Banque Canadienne Nationale, in the City of Montreal, or at any of the branches of the said bank, in the City of Three Rivers, or in the City of Montreal, or in the City of Quebec.

These bonds will be issued in denominations of $100.00 or multiples of $100.00 at the purchaser's option.

The said tenders will be considered at the meeting of the Council of the City of Three Rivers, the 19th of January, 1931, at eight o'clock P.M., or so soon thereafter as the Council or its Committee can do so.

Each tender must be accompanied by a certified cheque payable to the order of the City of Three Rivers, equal to 1% of the par value of the issues. The cheque of the tenderer whose offer is accepted shall be handed to him after the completion of his contract, without interest.

The accrued interest on the bonds must be added to the price of the bonds at the time of their delivery.

The City of Three Rivers reserves the right to reject any or all of the tenders or to accept in whole or in part any of the tenders.

Particulars of the issues and table of maturities of the bonds may be secured on application to the undersigned.

The Treasurer of the City of Three Rivers,
(Signed) JACQUES DENECHAUD.
City Hall, Three Rivers, 3rd January, 1931.

Executive Changes Made by Great West

Three important executive changes in the Great West Life Assurance Co. this week. Two of these are internal promotions as follows: F. D. MacCharles has been promoted from actuary to the position of assistant general manager and actuary; and C. E. Trimmer has been appointed promoted from assistant treasurer to treasurer.

The third change is the appointment of H. W. Manning, at present superintendent of agencies for the Home Life of New York, to the position of assistant general manager and general superintendent of agencies. C. C. Ferguson is general manager of the company.

The annual statement will not be available until early in February, but it is expected that in common with other Canadian companies which do a large business in the Canadian west, the company will feel the effect of depressed conditions that have prevailed in 1930. The company's last annual statement showed $592,000,000 of business in force.

Hydro Output Up 397,850 h.p. In Year Closed

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Installation of new hydro-electric equipment during 1930 brought Canada's total development to 6,125,000 horsepower, according to an annual report on the industry issued by Hon. T. G. Murphy, Minister of the Interior.

Construction of new plants and extension of existing developments added 397,850 horsepower to the available total for the Dominion. During the next two or three years the minister believed that 1,500,000 horsepower would be added to Canada's output.

The 1930 construction programme in the hydro-electric field involved a probable expenditure of $80,000,000 and it was estimated that 11,000 men were given employment. Ontario led the provinces in installations last year, adding 136,000 horsepower. Quebec added 122,700 horsepower; British Columbia, 71,000 horsepower; Saskatchewan 42,000 horsepower; New Brunswick, 21,000 and Nova Scotia, 5,100 horsepower.

In Financial Circles

Firm Changes Name

Morrison, Southgate & Co. announces a change in name to G. F. Morrison & Co., member of the Standard Stock & Mining Exchange. Offices are in the King Edward Hotel and 26 Bloor Street West, Toronto.

Joins Griffis, Raine & Co.

R. S. Atkey, formerly with McLeod, Young, Weir & Co., has joined Griffis Raine & Co.

J. E. Grasett & Co., Organized

J. E. Grasett announces the formation of the stock brokerage house of J. E. Grasett & Co., with membership on the Standard Stock & Mining Exchange, Toronto. Mr. Grasett has been with the Canadian Bank of Commerce for the past 27 years and the last six years were spent in Northern Ontario where he is very well known in mining circles.

Acquires Old Toronto Firm

Apenzellar, Allen & Hill has acquired the marginal business of Pellatt & Pellatt, Ltd., Toronto. Reginald Pellatt has been appointed manager of the Toronto office of the New York brokerage firm. Pellatt & Pellatt Ltd. was originally founded in 1866 and members of the firm have taken in the past a prominent part in Canadian financial developments.

Suspend Curb Member

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—The Montreal Curb Market has announced the suspension of Paul Payette from trading on that market following official receipt of notification that a petition in bankruptcy had been filed in the courts. Payette operated from A. Payette & Co.

Radio Licenses Show Gain

At the end of November, 1930, there were 444,676 licensed radios in Canada or about one for every 22 of the population. The total of 444,676 is 20,530 higher than the number licensed by the Department of Marine at the end of the fiscal year, March 31, 1930.

Manitoba Increases Honey Output

Manitoba is making a bid for honey supremacy in Canada. From a production of 2,000,000 pounds eight years ago there has been a steady rise to 11,110,000 pounds in 1930 with a value of $900,000. The value of bees kept in the province is estimated at $1,200,000, in 60,000 colonies owned by 2,856 apiarists.

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Trustees, Liquidators and Financial Agents,
beg to announce that they have concluded arrangements with
MESSRS. READ, SMITH, BIGGS & CLEMENTS, Chartered Accountants, Auditors, Liquidators, etc., of Regina, Saskatchewan, to act as their agents and correspondents in the Province of Saskatchewan.
The long established connection and wide experience of Messrs Read, Smith and Company will greatly facilitate the handling of estates and investigations in Saskatchewan.
356 Main Street, Winnipeg, Canada. November, 1930.

McCALLUM, HILL & CO.
Stocks, Bonds, Grains
Members Winnipeg Grain Exchange. Private Wires to All Markets.
REGINA, SASK.

OSLER, HAMMOND & NANTON
STOCK AND BONDS—INSURANCE
MORTGAGE INVESTMENTS
Winnipeg

BRITISH CANADIAN TRUST COMPANY
Incorporated by Special Ordinance of the Northwest Territories of Canada (1901 Chapter 35) to Act as
Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Guardian
Mortgage Loans, Rental Agents
Authorized Trustee in Bankruptcy
INSURANCE
Managers: BRITISH CANADIAN FINANCE, LIMITED
Office — 321 6th St. S. LETHBRIDGE, ALBERTA
H. D. ROOD, Manager and Secretary

The Weyburn Security Bank
Chartered by the Act of the Dominion Parliament
THIRTY BRANCHES IN SASKATCHEWAN
HEAD OFFICE - WEYBURN, SASK.
DIRECTORS:—Alex Simpson, Pres., Hollywood, California; Jos. Mergens, Vice-Pres., Weyburn, Sask.; J. A. McBride, Weyburn, Sask.; M. A. Miller, Weyburn, Sask.; O. H. Hellekson, Minneapolis, Minn.; N. D. McKinnon, Weyburn, Sask.; H. O. Powell, Gen. Mgr., Weyburn, Sask.
A General Banking & Foreign Exchange Business Transacted

BRITISH COLUMBIA
"AN ARMY WITH BANNERS"

With decreased volume in some industries offset by greatly-increased production in others . . . with vast construction projects relieving unemployment . . . with thirty-five leading centres reporting a greater progress than ever before . . . BRITISH COLUMBIA is emerging from the recession of 1930 like "an army of banners."

Her Mines show a record production year, with new high outputs of silver, lead and zinc . . . some of the larger properties in better shape than at any time in their history . . . and Dividends estimated at $11,000,000.

Her Agricultural production has surpassed that of any previous year . . . vast strides have been made in the fruit-growing Okanagan . . . Settlers and home-seekers are flocking into her land-settlement areas . . . and there has been a notable increase in mixed farming.

Her Salmon Pack exceeds that of the banner year of 1926. With these visible and tangible signs of robust vitality and healthy growth, BRITISH COLUMBIA enters 1931 with a serene confidence which must inspire a like confidence in those who have shown their faith in her bright future and established destiny.

BUREAU OF PROVINCIAL INFORMATION
VICTORIA B. C.

WHEAT
Canada's Biggest Problem

Premiers, bankers, farmers, and business men are worrying about wheat, now a major national question, and a front page story in the newspapers.

A most condensed and illuminating review of the factors involved in the present Canadian wheat situation and a diagnosis of the difficulties are given in a 36-page booklet issued by "The Financial Post" — "Canada and the World Wheat Situation."

Single copies may be obtained for 25 cents each. Use the coupon to order.

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Your Investments

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Canadian Pacific

Would you consider the purchase of Canadian Pacific Railway shares a good move at the present time? I understand that earnings have fallen off; what do you think of the outlook?

Canadian Pacific Railway is an investment stock, which, at current levels, appears to have some speculative possibilities. Earnings for 1930 will be below those of last year, but the company's successful attempts to reduce working costs has offset, to some extent, the sharp reductions in gross earnings. General business conditions and an unusual situation in the wheat market, have been responsible for decreased profits; a resumption of normalcy should be quickly reflected in operations of the road.

Canadian-Marconi

What do you think of the outlook for Canadian Marconi Co.? I hold some of the shares and am puzzled as to why they hold up comparatively well despite the fact that no dividend is paid.

The stock of Canadian Marconi Company must be regarded as speculative until a satisfactory earning power has been demonstrated. There is little or no investment interest in the stock, as its earnings during the past year were only 3½ cents a share. This precludes the possibility of any immediate hope of a dividend. The present market price for the stock is between 2 and 3, at which level there is little or no trading. Recently, the company brought into operation a new plant for the manufacture of radios, which is expected to have a beneficial effect upon earnings. The value of this unit, of course, cannot be determined until it has been in operation for a year or more.

McColl-Frontenac

I notice that McColl-Frontenac Oil Co. shares have gone up considerably recently. Why is this? Is the company doing well?

The shares of McColl-Frontenac Oil Co. have been more active through renewed rumors of possible acquisition by a U. S. company. While negotiations are understood to have been undertaken at some time or another, we understand that no definite steps have been taken. The company has carried out considerable expansion in the past two years and though earnings during the current year may not show much improvement, the company should make headway in the future.

Canadian Car

Among my holdings are some preferred shares of Canadian Car & Foundry as well as some common. I live in England and depend upon The Financial Post for my information. What do you think of these shares? Will dividends be maintained?

Canadian Car & Foundry preferred is a sound stock. As you know, the company has consolidated its position in the past two years, all bonds have been redeemed and the preferred now ranks as a first charge on earnings. The last financial statement showed a strong financial position with guaranteed call loans and Dominion of Canada bonds totalling nearly $4,000,000. While the outlook for the current year is not as satisfactory as it was in 1929, the company should earn its preferred needs. The railroad equipment business is cyclical and when the railroads come into the market in a bigger way for their requirements, Canadian Car should benefit materially. The common stock has fairly attractive possibilities in the light of a hold. It is too early as yet to hazard any guess in connection with dividend action on this stock in the future. The shares, however, are actively traded in and the equity back of them has been increased. We think they should be retained.

Dominion Bridge

I am considering entering the market in a small way and thought that Dominion Bridge had possibilities at current levels. Please be good enough to give me an opinion on this stock.

Dominion Bridge Co. occupies a strong position in the industry it serves and the wide expansion undertaken in the past few years enables is to bid for business aggressively in all parts of Canada. While earnings in the past fiscal year will probably show some decline as compared to the previous period it is likely that dividend requirements will be earned. The company should share generously in constructional activities in the future, the prospects for this division of industry over the next few years are relatively encouraging. The stock has a good record and is actively traded in, a factor which adds some merit to the shares from an investment point of view.

Canadian Celanese

What do you think of Canadian Celanese preferred as an investment at current levels? I have considered buying this stock, but want to make an investment that is safe.

Canadian Celanese preferred has possibilities. The company has made headway in the past year and earnings in 1930 are expected to show an increase. A wider market has been built up for production and it is understood that the volume of orders on hand is satisfactory. If present progress is maintained, it is possible that some steps may be taken to liquidate the arrears on the preferred stock. The company, however, has not yet demonstrated a satisfactory earning power.

International Paper

I hold some "A" stock of International Paper & Power Co. and would be obliged if you would give me your opinion on the shares. Do you think dividends will be resumed soon?

The outlook for the "A" stock of International Paper & Power is not altogether unsatisfactory, though we do not look for a resumption of dividends in the near future. Earnings from hydro-electric developments are increasing steadily, but these have been offset, to date, by operations in the paper division. The company, however, is beginning to benefit from the vast expansion programme carried out over the past three years and a gradual improvement may be expected in the future.

B. C. Power Corp.

Among my holdings are some "A" shares of B.C. Power Corp. How is this company doing, and what do you think of the shares?

Earnings of British Columbia Power Corp. are showing improvement this year. The company has completed its Ruskin development, while progress is being made with two other hydro-electric projects under construction. Completion of these should eliminate any recurrence of the difficulties experienced last year through drought conditions in the province. The "A" shares may be considered a satisfactory investment.

Canada Steamship

What do you think of the outlook for the preferred stock of Canada Steamship Lines? Do you think dividends will be resumed soon?

The outlook for the preferred shares of Canada Steamship Lines cannot be considered encouraging until operations of the company on the Great Lakes show improvement. For the past two seasons movement of grain down the lakes has been abnormally low and as Canada Steamship derives the greater part of its revenue from this source, earnings have ben adversely affected. It is possible that next year will witness some improvement but we do not look for an early resumption of dividend payments.

Great Britain & Canada

I am building up my security holdings with a view to results three or four years from now. I hold the following investments and would particularly like your opinion of the first four items.

Great Britain & Canada Investment Corp., 4½%, $1,000 bond.
10 Canadian Power & Paper Investment Co. preferred.
25 Canadian Power & Paper Investment common.
10 Power Corp.
25 Ford Co. of Canada class A.
15 Imperial Oil.
50 Hiram Walker-Gooderham & Worts.
25 Home Oil.
800 United Oils.
150 Alberta Pacific Oils.
Are the oil stocks worth holding?

I do not know that you can do better with your holdings of Great Britain & Canada Investment Corp. 4½ per cent bonds and the Canadian Power & Paper Investments 5 per cent preference shares and common shares than wait for the next period of high business activity and active trading on the stock markets. Some weak spots have developed in the holdings of the first company, but on the whole its portfolio looks quite strong and should have a good position when the time of depression is over. Its last report showed it to have weathered 1929 without too great loss. What will be its experience this year will not be divulged for some months.

Of Canadian Power & Paper Investments it may be said that the company actually has only about 20 per cent of its assets invested in pulp and paper securities. The balance is largely invested in public utility securities which help to strengthen the list.

Power Corp. as a holder of securities of power companies all over Canada will rise or fall according to the general success of the companies whose stocks it holds. Most of these companies are well regarded companies with good records and excellent prospects over a period.

Ford "A" is now meeting depressed conditions in the industry, but has more than maintained its relative position. Purchase of this stock is at present a long term proposition for one who is willing to hold until the next period of active motor car building and buying this year.

For some time to come we do not see anything very attractive in the western oils. The world situation as to over-production of crude oil is too critical. We have no doubt that over a period purchases of Shawinigan, Ford "A," Imperial Oil and Power Corporation should prove of value. In your place, however, as a matter of protection we would only buy on acute market recession.

Consolidated Bakeries

I have held shares of Consolidated Bakeries since it took over Northern Bakeries and have seen the value of the shares drop from $50 to $8. What is the explanation of this drop and is there a possibility of recovering some of my loss by buying the stock at current levels?

The decline in Consolidated Bakeries is much like the decline in securities of other bakery companies because of the high priced flour obtained by this and other companies on its flour contracts and the growing competition which has been the result of the expansion following so large a share of control being obtained in baking companies by flour milling companies.

Now that flour is being obtained by most baking companies at a reasonable price, there should be a chance for these companies to recover unless price-cutting and municipal campaigns to reduce the price of bread prevents the companies taking advantage of the opportunity.

Loblaw Groceterias

What would be your opinion of my selling a $1,000 Dominion of Canada bond and investing the proceeds in good common stocks at this time. I will have to re-invest this amount when the bond reaches maturity and security prices may be up by that time. What would you suggest for a long hold? I have a backlog of bonds, preferred stock and property and also 100 shares of Imperial Oil, 25 shares of International Nickel; 25 Dominion Bridge; 10 Massey-Harris; 17 Quebec Power; 13 Shawinigan Power; 40 shares of C. P. R. and 10 shares of Bordens.

We think your plan for re-investing the money from your 1934 Dominion bond a good one. You could take it and purchase 20 Loblaw A or B, 15 or 20 shares more of International Nickel, 10 shares more of Borden's and some Canadian Canners second preferred stock.

Dominion Royalty Corp.

Please give me some information about Dominion Royalty Corp. and your opinion as to whether the purchase of shares of this company would be an investment or a speculation.

We would think stock in Dominion Royalty Corp. offered by the Mid-continent Bond Corp. to be quite speculative. The stock is of low marketability. We understand that the company intends to do some drilling in Oklahoma City and, although success is possible, the expense of drilling to deep structures in that field would be great. The situation is further complicated by the present overproduction of crude oil which robs successful wells of the greater part of the profit which would be possible if curtailment programmes were not necessary.

Alberta-Pacific Grain

I would like your opinion as to the possibility of Alberta-Pacific Grain Co. being able to come back to its former position. Has the continued decline in grain prices since the end of the last fiscal year of the company made its position much worse?

You do not say what security of Alberta-Pacific Grain you hold or are interested in securing. It would appear to us that it would not be wise to count on the company being able to pay dividends on the preferred stock before about three years, and for much longer on the common stock.

For the year ended June 30, 1929, the net profit before preferred dividends amounted to $1,033,217 after providing $196,479 for depreciation. For the year ending June 30, 1929, there was a loss of $1,145,921 before preferred dividends without making any deduction whatever for depreciation. There were extraordinary losses amounting to $1,117,525 including $669,050 for losses by subsidiaries, $290,563 as special provision for debtors' accounts and other items, $157,912 for extraordinary losses and adjustments. Eliminating the extraordinary losses due to unauthorized transactions in purchasing stocks on margin and speculation in wheat, the net loss after paying bond interest and premium and making an allowance of $196,479 for depreciation, would have been about $225,000.

Operating conditions are much better this year, but nothing like what these should be in a year of active operations. It cannot be stated how far recovery will go in the year which ends June 30, 1931, but if in the succeeding years the company is able to make even half the net profit which it made in 1929, it would, in our opinion, take the company about three years to pay off its banking loan and thus strengthen the working capital to a point which would make it conservative to pay preferred dividends. One or two good years would hasten the process.

The company's position is also helped by the fact that the company obtained from James Stewart, the former president, all the class "B" common shares of the Alberta-Pacific Grain Co., and certain shares of the class "B" common stock of the Federal Grain as security. These shares have been placed in the hands of a trustee for the benefit of the company, and it is evident that if the company prospers and regains its old position these will help to recover a portion of the loss made through the unauthorized transactions referred to.

In the long view the company's prospects are good; though its financial position has been hurt by the transactions referred to and by the current depression in the grain business, all its physical assets remain as good as ever.

No Rule-of-Thumb For Appraising Stocks

Buyer of Common Shares Takes More Sober Outlook Now in Judging Future of Companies

The period of depression we are just coming through will not have been in vain if it brings home to the average investor the realization of the necessity for closer individual investigation of stock values and a greater aptitude in figuring them out for himself before going into the market. It is one of the obvious lessons of last year's stock market collapse, and if it has brought to the stock buyer the determination to exercise and act according to his own judgment, one might hope to see a greater stability in the market than has been in evidence during the past two or three years.

One of the salient questions that arises in this connection is to what extent it is safe and prudent to "discount" the future, to use what appears to be a somewhat paradoxical term. It is used in a general way to mean an adjustment to the basic value of a stock to cover future developments which, for the most part, can only be guessed at. It usually involves a premium which stock purchaser is willing to pay for prospects of larger profits at some future time, and this premium has frequently been too heavy a one, giving a stock a value out of all proportion to its past or present earnings.

Buys Earning Power

The investor in common stocks buys earning power. The basic value of a stock has direct relation to its present earnings. If this be calculated by the application of a definite ratio, which matter will be dealt with later, anything in excess of the value thereby indicated which is asked for the stock represents a premium which the vendor seeks for relinquishing his participation in the future growth of the company. The matter of deciding what is a fair premium is virtually decided by the purchaser every time he buys a stock. It may be maintained that the market is the judge, the market price representing the accumulated opinion of all buyers. To leave it at that, however, is to be one of the sheep, and to contribute a situation such as obtained in the autumn of 1929. When one looks back at stock prices as they were then it is amazing the heavy premiums investors were willing to pay in excess of the price dictated by earning power—premiums on future earnings—as witness the absurdly low present yields they were willing to accept.

The amount of future profits, as well as the length of time the purchaser may have to wait before realizing upon it, is essentially speculative. At best it is a matter of faith, and at worst one of chance.

That allowance should be made for definite prospects of improved earning power is not debated; but to discount earnings for long is to gamble with many uncertainties. To pay for a general spirit of optimism which may pervade the stock market is not good business.

It was largely enthusiasm, over-indulgence in the ready wine of prosperity, which carried stock prices to the inflated levels of 1929. The enhanced future then paid for by buyers proved to be a mirage; the golden domes of doubled profits faded completely away, and the increased earnings then looked for—and paid for—have in no cases been realized; actually turned out in many cases to be losses. And it is not relevant to the argument to point out that, for instance, Brazilian Traction has been subject to the influences of revolution and unfavorable exchange, or that Massey-Harris has suffered as a result of the wheat situation and misguided marketing policies. These factors are part and parcel of the "future" which stock purchasers were paying a huge premium for, and that is the point.

Outlook More Sober

The table below serves to illustrate more clearly the optimism of buyers before the crash and the more sober outlook a year later. Four popular common stocks, selected at random, are shown with the market prices obtaining just after the appearance of the companies' annual reports for the year before and the year ending after the slide. On this basis the actual earnings per share, then just published, and the ratio of market prices to earnings are shown. The higher ratios at the year-end prior to the crash reflect the premiums being paid then for the prospect of larger profits in the following year.

The price earnings ratios for Imperial Oil show how confidence in future developments and increased earnings was maintained. The ratio is a high one, showing the future to be pretty substantially discounted at both dates. The yield of this stock at the time the company's balance sheet for the last fiscal year appeared was 1.9 per cent.

Massey-Harris, selling at around 84 following publication of 1928 earnings was at an extraordinary high premium for future increased earning power.

Company		*Annual reports appeared	†Market price $	‡Profits available $	Shares outstanding $	Earnings per sh. $	Price earned Ratio
Brazilian Tr.	1930	May 29	43	16,830,634	6,295,285	2.67	16—1
	1929	May 31	56⅝	14,067,213	5,483,278	2.56	22—1
Imperial Oil	1930	Apr. 17	27	26,850,309	26,490,741	.99	27—1
	1929	Mar. 15	92	22,963,264	6,605,442	3.48	26½—1
Massey-Harris	1930	Feb. 11	36	1,947,428	725,970	2.68	13½—1
	1929	Feb. 20	84	1,029,407	483,596	2.13	39½—1
Page Hersey	1930	Feb. 4	97½	1,957,695	173,430	11.29	8½—1
	1929	Feb. 5	129	1,587,404	140,502	11.30	11½—1
Walkers	1930	Oct. 17	5⅝	2,757,164	2,640,000	1.04	5½—1
	1929	Oct. 8	14½	4,117,668	2,640,000	1.56	13—1

* For years ended in 1928 and 1929, before and after the market collapse.
† These prices are the low during the week immediately following publication of balance sheets.
‡ For common stocks.

The price of a stock is composed of three factors: the value of past or present earnings; adjustments for immediate known developments; and a smaller margin for future indefinite growth.

No Rule-of-Thumb Good

In dealing with the first, no rule-of-thumb can be used to measure the value of stocks in two quite different industries. As a starting point, however, the old "ten-times-earnings" is a very reasonable basis, to which adjustments may be made for particular characteristics. Among these, consideration is given to the character of the industry and the position of the company holds therein; whether in the "essential" or the "luxury" class and if products are diversified or with only a seasonal demand; the capital structure and management; earning curve and dividend record over a period of years; present financial position, and possibly three or four other aspects. favorable points tend to increase the permissible ratio, according to their importance, while it should be reduced for any unsatisfactory situation. Any form of monopoly, combined with a successful marketing record deserves special consideration.

The second factor in the value of a stock calls for the consideration of immediate known developments. These might include new plant or equipment shortly to come into operation; the entry into a new market, or other known factors by which sales will be stimulated and benefits such as a tariff protection, improved operating conditions, etc. Unfavorable prospects will also have to be considered, such as the entry of new or added competition, added capitalization; legislation affecting the interests of the company, or any condition that will definitely jeopardize the company's progress.

Adjustments should be made to the basic value previously arrived at, according to the importance of the known development, and the "ten-times earning" ratio will be adjusted to range from a conservative six to an optimistic fifteen to one.

The third part for which allowance may be made is possible future growth, and it is in this that the investing public and statisticians alike were proved dismally out in their reckoning.

When Women Invest

A WEEKLY FEATURE

Stocks For a Widow

One of our elderly lady customers, who is a widow and depends on income received from her investments, proposes to sell her Dominion of Canada bonds maturing in 1934, and re-invest the proceeds in sound common stocks. Among others she has mentioned Dominion Bank, Imperial Bank, Bell Telephone, C. P. R. and possibly International Nickel. We submit the following list of investments for your appraisal and will appreciate your advice in the matter:

Dominion of Canada, 1934	$4,900
Gatineau Power, first mortgage	1,000
Gatineau Power, debentures	500
Lake St. John Power and Paper	500
Montreal L. H. & P., due 1951	1,000
Canada Steamship Lines, due 1941	1,000
Southern Canada Power, due 1955	500
Canada Cement Co., 10 shares	
Canadian Bank of Commerce, 3 shares.	

As the market becomes more settled your client might sell her Dominion of Canada bonds and re-invest in the best common stocks. The stocks mentioned are sound investments. Dominion Bank, Imperial Bank, Bell Telephone and Canadian Pacific Railway should all prove satisfactory; we do not regard International Nickel, at present, as a satisfactory purchase for a widow who is dependent on income received from investments.

The list of present investments, for the most part, appears to be satisfactory. The Dominion of Canada bonds give a sound foundation for the portfolio. Gatineau Power first mortgages should prove a satisfactory investment. The company has made progress, output has been increased, and power generated is largely contracted for on long-term contracts. Earnings should tend to increase and the debentures, while lacking in the security behind the first mortgage bonds, may be regarded as a fair investment.

Lake St. John Power & Paper bonds are well secured, although the situation in the newsprint industry detracts from their merit to some extent.

Montreal Power bonds represent an investment of good security and earning power. Montreal Power is one of the leading utility companies in Canada, and its steady growth in the past should continue in the future.

Whether your client should retain or sell her Canada Steamship Lines bond is a difficult question. There is security behind this issue but earnings have not been satisfactory in the past year, due to the slow movement of grain down the Great Lakes. It is possible that an improvement in this situation will be witnessed next year, but in the meantime the company's position cannot be regarded as satisfactory. It might be as well to await publication of the company's report for 1930 before making a decision.

Southern Canada Power has done well in the past few years. It has become firmly established in the territory it serves, and its aggressive policy in obtaining new industries for that territory has increased demand for its output. Outlook is satisfactory and the bonds may be considered a sound investment.

Canada Cement Co. occupies a strong position in the industry it serves. This was witnessed by the report for its last fiscal year which showed satisfactory earnings and balance sheet position. The company is steadily ploughing back large sums into property, and the equity behind the common stock is being increased. We think the stock might be retained.

Canadian Bank of Commerce stock is a sound investment. The company did well in its last fiscal year and it ranks as one of the leading banking institutions in Canada.

January
Investment List

A number of sound bonds selected as most desirable for investment at this time are described and briefly analysed in our January list, which is issued at the first of the month.

Write for a copy of this list

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MANY of the industrial and commercial companies of Canada are undergoing a period of severe readjustment. It may be that some of the bonds you now hold should be sold and other securities substituted. Our Statistical Department will be glad to check over your holdings and advise you what we would suggest doing with your investment portfolio.

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To Take Advantage of Good Financial News

SUCCESS in investing largely depends on knowing how to interpret financial news correctly and promptly.

Of course, without the facts about a company—the capital structure, directors, present cash position, previous earnings, products sold, location of plants, prospects for the future etc.—this is impossible.

The Financial Post SURVEY OF CORPORATE SECURITIES, 1930, a 368-page book, gives all these facts about over 1,000 Canadian corporations in which there is investment interest. Many thousands of these surveys are in constant use every day. Every investor in Canadian stocks needs The Financial Post SURVEY OF CORPORATE SECURITIES on his desk or in his library at home, if he is to fully understand and profit by financial news when it appears.

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As you are reading your paper and run across an interesting bit of news, you can turn to the index of the Survey of Corporate Securities, find the company, see who the directors are, the capital structure, funded debt, earnings over a period of years, prospects for the industry, assets behind each share, and so on. You can with this information then estimate the probable effects on the company of the particular event recorded in the news, and govern your actions accordingly. For this reason this and the other surveys published by The Financial Post are invaluable to investors.

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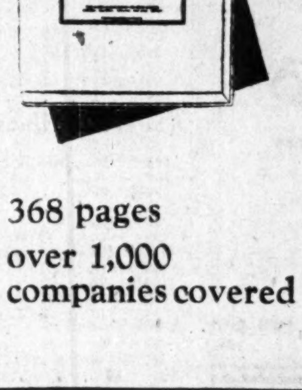
Comprehensive review of each Canadian industry.
Position of each company in its industry.
History of each company's organization and development.
Names of all officers and directors.
Consolidated income and surplus account for three years.
Price range of each stock for three years and to June, 1930.
Dividend rate and when payable.
Capital structure and funded debt.



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WEEK'S CANADIAN STOCK AND BOND QUOTATIONS

Montreal, Toronto & Curb Stocks

WEEK ENDING JANUARY 5

Range 1930-31 High	Low	Divd. Rate $	Yield in % Jan. 3		Close Dec. 29 (or last)	Week Ending Jan. 5 High	Low	Close
42¼	8	.	...	Abitibi, c.	8	9	8¾	9
110	103	7	...	Do. pref.				
87	36	6	15.78	Do. pref.	38	38¼	38	38¼
14	6	.	...	Agnew Surp., c.	8	8	8	8
95½	86½	7	7.95	Do. pref.	88	88	88	88
28	5	.	...	Alta. Pac. Gr.	5½	5⅛	5	5
91	39	.	...	Do. pref.	39			
15	3	.	...	Amal. Elec.	3			
39	18	3	16.66	Do. pref.	18			
3	2½	25c	...	Anglo-Nor. Hold.	2½			
3⅝	¼	.	...	Asbestos, c.	¾	⅜	⅜	⅜
15	1	.	...	Do. pref.	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
18	6½	1	14.28	Assoc. Brew.	8	8	7	8
95	66½	7	10.29	Do. pref.	66½	68	68	68
18⅝	10	1.50	15.00	Assoc. Can.	10			
87½	87½	6	...	Assoc. Tele.				
17½	4½	.	...	Atlan. Sugar	13	17½	12¾	17
81	40	.	...	Do. pref.	72			
175	168	10	5.94	Bk. Can. Nat.	168¼			
325	275	12+2	4.98	Bk. of Montreal	275	282	277	282
355	314	16	5.02	Bk. of N. Scotia	321	320¼	315	315
262	215	12+1	5.98	Bk. of Toronto.	217	221	215	221
30	21	1.50	...	Barcelona Tr.	21			
10½	5	.	...	Bathurst Pr.	5	5½	5	5¼
5	2¾	.	...	Do. (B)	3½	5	4	6
26	26	50c	...	Bawlf Grain	26			
83	74¾	6.50	...	Do. pref.	74¾			
23½	14	40c	2.85	Beath & Sons	14			
33	18	2	10.06	Beatty Bros.	18	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
92	75	6	7.50	Do. pref.	80	80	80	80
15⅛	7	.	...	Beauharnois	8	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
130	90	7	7.60	Belding Cort.	92			
110	98½	7	7.00	Do. pref.	100			
101	65	7	10.76	Belgo C.P. pf.	65			
159½	140	8	5.63	Bell Telephone	141	143	140¾	141½
10½	1½	.	...	Biltmore Hats	1½			
85	65	7	10.76	Do. pref.	65			
22	14	.	...	Bissell	14			
97	88	7	7.95	Do. pref.	88			
19	10	2	19.04	Blue Ribbon Cp.	10½	10½	10½	10½
38	28	3.25	10.83	Do. pref.	30			
24	20	2	9.52	Brant. Cd. pf.	20	21	21	21
55¼	19½	2+c	...	Brazilian	20	22¾	20	22
2	¾	.	...	Brew. & Distil.	1¼			
23	12⅝	80c	5.00	Brit. Amer. Oil.	14⅛	16½	13⅞	15¼
13¼	2	.	...	B.C. Packers	3¼	3¼	3	3
58½	24	.	...	Do. pref.	24			
45½	32	2	5.79	B.C. Power	35	35	34½	34¾
26½	10½	.	...	Do. (B)	11	12	11½	11½
3¾	1	.	...	B.E. Steel	1½			
41	21	.	...	Do. 1st pref.	24	21	21	21
8	2¼	.	...	Do. 2nd pref.	3			
31½	10	2	19.50	Brompton	10¼			
26⅝	3½	.	...	Bruck Silk Mills	6½	8	6½	7
29⅝	20	2	8.51	Building Prod.	22	23½	22½	23½
56	35½	3+50	8.75	Burt, F. N.	40	40	40	40
198	150	6	4.00	Calgary Pr.	150			
19½	7	75c	10.71	Can. Bread	7⅛	7	7	7
120	99¾	7	7.00	Do. pref. (A)	99¾	100	100	100
106	77	7	8.38	Do. pref. (B)	83½			
12	8	1	11.42	Canada Bud.	9	9	8¾	9
19½	11⅞	.	...	Can. Cement	13	13	12⅝	12⅞
98	90	6.50	7.10	Do. pref.	91	92¼	91	92¼
b75⅝	30½	3	8.69	Canada Dry	32	35	31¼	*33¾
20	10	1.50	...	Can. Forg. (A)	15			
16	5	.	...	Do. (B)	5			
70	40	4½	...	Canada Iron	69			
90	70	6	8.00	Do. pref.	75			
6	6	.	...	Can. Machinery	6			
30	30	.	...	Do. pref.	30			
20⅝	12	1.50	11.11	Can. Malting	18	13½	13	13
21	14	60c	3.33	Can. Nor. Pr.	18			
107	99	7	6.73	Do. pref.	105	104	104	104
20	2	.	...	Can. Paving	3			
94	58	7	12.06	Do. pref.	58			
230	206	12	5.82	Can. Perman.	206	206	206	206
19½	4	.	...	Can. Pr. & Pap.	4½	4½	4½	4½
20	14	.	...	C. Pr. & Pp. Inv	14			
19	4⅞	.	...	Can. Steam.	6	5	4⅞	4⅞
73⅝	15⅝	.	...	Do. pref.	17¼	18	17	17½
26½	16¼	1.60	8.42	Can. Vinegar	19	20	19	20
82	65	4	6.06	Can. W. Cable	66			
41	24	43¾c	...	Do. (B)	29	30	29	30
39	11	.	...	Can. Bakeries	12			
99	72	7	9.72	Do. pref.	72			
275	222	12+1	5.65	Can. Bk. of Com.	224	230	223	226
11⅝	5⅝	1	14.28	Can. Brewing	7			
57	31½	2.50	7.14	Can. Bronze	34	35½	34½	35½
111	108	7	6.36	Do. pref.	110			
22¼	12	1	8.00	Can. Canners	13¾	13	12	13
96	86	6	6.52	Do. 1st pref.	91	92	91	91
22½	13¼	1	7.14	Do. 2nd pref.	13⅝	14	13¼	14
32	15¼	1.75	9.45	Can. Car & Fdy.	18	19	18	18¾
33	21½	1.75	7.07	Do. pref.	24¼	24⅝	24¼	24½
17	5	.	...	Can. Celanese	10			
74	51	3.50	...	Do. pref.	60			
76½	64	5	7.81	Can. Convert.	64			
50	45	.	...	Can. Cottons	50			
88	60	6	10.00	Do. pref.	60			
43	22	3	11.53	Can. Dredge	25½	27⅝	25½	27½
x260	162	7	...	Do. pref.				
83½	80	6	...	Can. Fairb. pf.	80			
20	9	.	...	Can. For. Inv.	9			
90	74	.	...	Do. pref.	74			
420	250	3+1	1.60	Can. Gen. Elec.	250	250	250	250
65½	58	3.50	5.78	Do. pref.	60	60½	60½	60½
92½	70	6	8.57	Can. Hyd. E. p.	73	73	70	70
12¼	2	.	...	Can. Ind. Alc.	3	3½	3	3¼
11¼	1⅝	.	...	Do. (B)	2			
8½	5	.	...	Can. Int. L. Tr.	5	5	5	5
82	69½	5	...	Do. pref.	69½			
40½	31	.	...	Can. Lt. & Pr.	35½			
25	25	.	...	Can. Locomo.	25			
76	25	.	...	Do. pref.	33			
b9½	1⅝	.	...	Can. Marconi	1⅞	2½	1⅞	2½
34½	12	1	5.55	Can. Oil	20	20	18	20
123	115¼	8	6.66	Do. pref.	120			
58	35	2.50	5.95	Can. Pacific	38⅝	42	38½	41½
10	2½	.	...	Can. Vickers	3⅝			
65	20	.	...	Do. pref.	20			
6¾	3	50c	14.28	Can. Wineries	3½	4	3½	3½
18	13	1.50	9.37	Can. Wire Box	15⅞	16	16	16
6⅝	1⅝	.	...	Carling Brew.	2	3	1¾	1¾
27	12	.	...	Catelli Mac. A.	12			
10	9	.	...	Do. (B)	10			
330	285	12+3	5.16	Cent. Can. Loan	285	290	290	290
9.00	2.80	.	...	Chem. Research	2.60	3.45	2.68	3.25
19.00	14.25	.	...	Cities Service	14.25	17.25	15.00	17.25
69	46	2	3.39	City Dairy	59	60	57	58
155	120	7	...	Do. pref.	130			
48	38	.	...	Claude Neon	39			
89	86½	7	...	Do. pref.	88			
25	9	1.50	15.00	Cockshutt	10	10	9	9⅝
6	2	.	...	Comm. Alco.	3			
18	18	1	7.14	Conduits	14			
107	104	7	6.54	Do. pref.	107			
26	6	1	11.11	Cons. Bakeries	8	9⅛	8	9
4	⅝	.	...	Cons. Food Prod.	1½	3	1½	2
10	3	.	...	Do. (A)	3	5½	4	5
34	26	2	6.89	Cons. Press	28	29	28	29
87	80	7	8.75	Cons. Sand, pf.	80	80	80	80
280	120	12.50	8.33	Cons. Smelters	147	150	144⅝	150
193	175	10	5.49	Consumers Gas	180	182	180	182
35	30	.	...	Cooksville Co.	30			
85	85	4	4.70	Do. pref.	85			
21¾	15	.	...	Corporate Steel	15			
90	90	.	...	Corr. P. Box, p.	90			
1⅞	.50	.	...	Cosgrave Br.	1	1	1	1
21½	7	.	...	Cosmos	10	8	7	7
97½	91¼	7	7.60	Do. pref.	92			
11	4	.	...	Crown Dom. Oil	4½	4¾	4¾	4¾
46	25	.	...	Crow's N. Coal	25			
4	¼	.	...	Curtiss-Reid	¼			
8	5	.	...	Do. pref.	6½			
11	5	.	...	David & Frere B	5			
12½	8	80c	8.00	De Forest	10	10	9⅝	10
16	12	25c	...	De Havilland	12			
x90	87	7	...	Do. pref.				
15	8	.	...	Disher Steel	9			
18	17	1.50	8.82	Do. pref.	17			
12¼	7⅞	1	10.00	Distill-Seagram	9½	10	9⅛	10
248	216	12+1	5.98	Dominion Bank	216	219½	216	219½
83	44½	3.60	7.05	Dom. Bridge	51	51¾	51	51½
70	50	.	...	Dom. Coal	55			
82	49	4	8.16	Dom. Engineer.	50	49	49	49
14	10	.	...	Dom. Foundries	10			
90¼	76	1.50	...	Do. pref.	90¼			
141	98	7	6.36	Dom. Glass	102	110	110	110
122	114	7	5.88	Do. pref.	119	119	119	119
36½	18	.	...	Dom. Iron, pf.	18			
19	8	.	...	Dom. Pr. Stubs	11			
x100	95	7	...	Dom. Rub., pf.				
52¼	25	.	...	Dom. Steel, pf.	25			
14	4½	.	...	Dom. St. & C.B.	6¼	8¼	6¼	7
30¼	12½	1.20+4a	8.27	Dom. Stores	14½	15½	13⅝	15½
23	9⅞	.	...	Dom. Tar & Ch.	10	11	10	11
98	88⅝	6.50	7.22	Do. pref.	89	90	90	90
87½	60½	5	6.17	Dom. Textile	80	81	80	80½
120	115	7	5.83	Do. pref.	120			
27⅛	11	.	...	Donnacona	12⅝	12	12	12
19	4	.	...	Dryden Paper	5	5	4½	4½
25	8	.	...	Duff. Paving	16	8	8	8
99	70	7	10.00	Do. pref.	70	70	70	70
10	3½	40c	9.41	Durant Motor	4¼			
29	17½	1	4.54	East Dairies	21	22	21½	21½
35	26	1+1	...	East. Steel	28			
100	97	7	7.14	Do. pref.	98			
25	18	.	...	East Koot. Pr.	18			
97	86	7	7.36	Do. pref.	95			
34	28½	2	7.01	East Theatres	28½			
85	80	7	8.58	Do. pref.	81½			
10	3½	.	...	Easy Washer	3½			
55	35½	2.50	6.25	Economic Inv.	40	42	35½	35½
19	15	1	6.66	Edmonton Da'y.	15	15	15	15
90	78	6.50	8.12	Do. pref.	80			
31	6	1	12.50	Enamel & Heat.	8	8	8	8
43	30	3	9.67	Eng. Electric	32	31	30	31
28	15	.	...	Do. (B)	15			
63⅝	35½	2	5.63	Fam. Players	35½			
61⅝	37	2	...	Do. Vot. Trust	47			
21½	10	1	9.09	Fanny Farmer	11½	11	11	11
32¾	28	2.40	8.27	Do. pref.	28⅝	29	28	28
100	96½	7	...	Farmers D., pf.	96½			
.25	10	.	...	Federal Distil.	.25			
83½	75	7	9.33	Firstbrook Box	75			
38½	18⅝	1.20+90c	9.13	Ford Mot. A.	21	23	20¼	22⅝
37	10	1	7.14	For. Pr. Secs.	10	15	10⅝	15
16½	8	1	12.50	Foundation Co.	8			
17½	1	.	...	Fraser Cos.	2½	2½	1	2½
15⅝	7	.	...	Frost Steel	10			
98	93¼	7	7.21	Do. pref.	97			
21¼	7	.	...	Gen. St. Wares	7	7⅛	7	7
180	85	5+2.50	8.33	Goodyear	90	92	90	92
109	100¼	7	6.79	Do. pref.	102	103	102	103
93⅛	93¼	7	7.50	Gould Pumps, p.	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼
5	½	.	...	Gt. W. Saddlery	½			
15	15	.	...	Do. pref.	15			
41	24	2	7.69	Gurd, Chas.	24½	26	25	26½
110	108	7	6.48	Do. pref.	108			
26	10	1.50	13.04	Gypsum, Lime	10⅝	11⅝	10⅝	11½
38⅝	15	2	11.76	Ham. Bridge	15½	17	16¼	17
90	70	6.50	9.02	Do. pref.	75	72	72	72
25	16	2	12.50	Ham. Cot., pf.	16			
11	4	.	...	Ham. Un. Theat.	4½			
82	64	7	...	Do. pref.	75			
31	6	.	...	Hayes Wheel	6			
95	80	.	...	Do. pref.	80			

Range 1930 High	Low	Divd. Rate $	Yield in % Jan. 3		Close Dec. 29 (or last)	Week Ending Jan. 5 High	Low	Close
50	50	.	...	Hillcrest Coll.	50			
91	91	7	...	Do. pref.	91			
17	4⅝	.	...	Hinde & Dauch.	5	5	5	5
120	120	.	...	Holt Renfrew	120			
96¼	90	7	7.77	Do. pref.	90			
13	5	.	...	Honey Dew	6			
64	55	7	12.72	Do. pref.	55	55	55	55
22	4	.	...	H. Smith Pap.	6¾	7	6	6
84	58	6	10.34	Do. pref.	58			
25	18	2	11.11	Humberstone	18	18	18	18
28	17¼	1+50	8.33	Hunt (A)	18			
30	19	1+50	7.89	Do. (B)	19			
157	148	8	5.40	Huron & Erie M.	148			
31	29	.	...	Do., 20% pd.	29			
55	20¾	2	9.63	Hydro Electric	24	20¾	20¾	20¾
245	216	12+1	5.92	Imperial Bank	217	220	217	217
29¾	15	50+50c	5.47	Imperial Oil	17¼	18½	17	18
10½	9	35c	3.58	Imperial Tob.	9⅛	10	9⅝	9¾
53⅝	23	2	8.69	Int. Hyd. E., A.	23			
105	95	7	6.93	Inter. Mill., pf.	101			
92	88	6	6.81	Do. Series A	88			
44½	12¾	1	6.45	Inter. Nickel	14¼	16	14¼	15½
17½	10	1	10.00	Inter. Paints A.	10			
b31⅝	5½	.	...	Inter. Pa. & Pr.	6⅝	7½	6⅛	7½
b22⅝	3⅜	.	...	Do. (B)	3⅜	5	3⅜	5
b18	2	.	...	Do. (C)	2½	3⅝	2¼	3¼
b86	21	7	...	Inter. Paper, pf.	27½	35	21	35
24	11¼	1	6.66	Inter. Pete.	13⅜	15½	13½	14½
18	6	.	...	Inter. Power	7½	7¼	6	6
91	69	7	10.00	Do. pref.	69	70	69	70
51	30	3.50	10.61	Int. Util. (A)	31⅛	33¼	31	33¼
19½	4½	.	...	Do. (B)	4½	6½	4⅝	6½
43	33	1	2.50	Jam. Pub. Ser.	40			
110½	107	7	6.54	Do. pref.	107			
11	2	.	...	Kelvinator	2¼			
90	73	7	9.58	Do. pref.	73			
40	40	.	...	King Ed. Hotel	40			
47	24	3.20	13.33	Lake of Woods.	24	24½	24	24
122	110	7	6.36	Do. pref.	110			
15	6⅞	.	...	Lake Sup. Corp	7	7	7	7
190	180	10	5.34	Landed Banking	187			
48	30	3	7.89	Laura Secord	38			
27	10	1	10.00	Lindsay, C. W.	10	10	10	10
85	78	6.50	8.33	Do. pref.	78			
15⅝	10	80c	7.11	Loblaw (A)	11	11¼	11	11
15⅛	10	80c	8.00	Do. (B)	10	10½	10	10⅝
2¾	2¾	.	...	Loew's, London	2¾			
40	40	.	...	MacKin. Steel	40			
96¼	88¼	7	7.77	Do. pref.	90			
36	20	.	...	Manitoba Pr.	20			
15	7	.	...	Maple Leaf	9	8	7	7
106⅛	32	.	...	Do. pref.	35	35	35	35
45	28	.	...	Marcus Loew's	28			
84	70	7	9.85	Do. pref.	71			
45	9⅝	.	...	Massey-Harris	10	10½	9⅝	10
28¾	14¼	60c	3.33	McColl. Fron.	17	18½	17	17⅝
88	74¾	6	8.02	Do. pref.	74¾			
80	60½	.	...	Mexican L. & P.	61			
69⅝	69⅝	7	...	Do. pref.	69⅝			
25	25	.	...	Mercury Mills	25			
89	58½	6	10.25	Do. pref.	58½			
41	40	.	...	Mitchell, J. S.	40			
104	104	7	6.73	Do. pref.	104			
33	13½	1	7.01	Mitchell, Robt.	14¼			
x20	20	.	...	Monarch Knit	20			
65	54	7	12.96	Do. pref.	54			
134	95	6	6.31	Montreal Cot.	95			
117	90	7	6.93	Do. pref.	101			
9	3	.	...	Montreal Ex.	3			
39	25	.	...	Mont. Is. Pr.	25			
77	52½	1.50	2.67	Mont. L. & P.	55½	56⅝	54¾	55⅞
50	48	3+25	6.77	Montreal Loan	48			
55	45	3.20	6.40	Montreal Tele.	52	50	48	49
180	165	10	6.06	Mont. Trams.	165			
28½	15⅝	1	5.88	Moore Corp. c.	16½	17	16	17
126	108	7	6.46	Do. (A)	108¼	108½	108¼	108¼
170	120	7	5.73	Do. (B)	122	126	122	126
10	10	.	...	Mt. Royal Hotel	10			
49	49	2	...	Do. pref.	49			
4	2	.	...	Muirheads	2	2	2	2
8⅝	8½	75c	...	Do. pref.	8½			
36⅝	24½	1.60	5.93	Nat. Brew.	25½	27	25½	26½
32	24	1.75	6.03	Do. pref.	29	29	29	29
10	3	.	...	Nat. Brick	3			
29½	12½	3	15.78	Do. pref.	13⅝	19	18	19
5	¼	.	...	Nat. Distilleries	.45			
110	100	8	7.40	Nat. Groc., pf.	108			
76½	29¾	2	5.55	Nat. Steel Car.	35	36	34	34
380	340	14	3.89	National Trust	360			
21	17	1.50	8.82	Niag. W. Weav.	17			
45	35	3	8.57	Do. pref.	35			
90	89¾	.	...	Nor. Mex. Pr.				
90	69½	7	10.07	Do. pref.	69½			
16.00	4.00	.	...	North Star Oil.	5.50	6.00	6.00	6.00
5.00	4.90	35c	7.14	Do. pref.	4.90	4.90	4.90	4.90
25	22¼	.	...	N.S. Steel, pf.	22¼			
450	230	8+5	4.56	Ogilvie	285	285	285	285
131	124½	7	5.60	Do. pref.	125	125	125	125
40	19	6	2.92	Ont. Eq. 10% p.	20	21	20½	21
130	118	6	5.08	Ontario Loan	118			
22	7½	.	...	Ont. Silknit	7½			
22	18	1.60	8.88	Ont. Steel	18			
105	105	7	6.66	Do. pref.	105			
3	¾	.	...	Orange Crush	⅝	¾	¾	¾
66	45	7	12.96	Do. (A)	54			
15	4	.	...	Do. (B)	4	4	4	4
101⅛	87	6	6.12	Ott. L. H. & Pr.	98	98	98	98
106	100	6.50	6.31	Do. pref.	102	103	103	103
34	30	.	...	Ott. Traction	30			
105	75	5	5.95	Page Hersey	80	84	82	84
x264	250	7	...	Do. pref.				
70	45	4	8.88	Paramount	45			
50	25	.	...	Paton Mfg.	32			
95	95	7	...	Do. pref.	95			
3	½	.	...	Pelissiers	½			
68⅝	50	.	...	Do. pref.	50			
77	52	4	5.63	Penmans	73	74	71	71
102	99¾	6	5.94	Do. pref.	101	101	101	101
2¼	.60	.	...	Perfection Glass	.75			
28½	16	2	11.11	Photo Eng.	18	18	17½	18
91	45	7	15.54	Pt. Alfred, pf.	45			
92	84	7	8.33	Porto Rico Pr. p	84			
b103	20	7	...	Postal Tele.				
90	50	2	3.84	Power Corp.	51¼	52	50⅝	51⅝
105	93	6	5.94	Do. pref.	101	101	98	101
14	3	.	...	Prairie C. Oil	3⅛			
24	9½	50c	4.65	Pressed Metals	10⅝	12	10⅝	12
84	41	2	4.70	Price Bros.	41	42⅝	42	42
107¼	95	6.50	6.84	Do. pref.	99	95	95	95
16¼	12	1	...	Pub. Util. Inv.	12½			
70½	40	2.50	5.95	Quebec Power	42	42	41	42
112	100	7	6.36	Real Estate Ln.	110			
6	2	.	...	Regent Knit.	3	3	3	3
20	3	.	...	Reliance Grain	5½	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
25	10½	2	16.00	River. S. Mills.	12½	12½	12½	12½
26	15	1.50	7.50	Robinson Cone	20			
315	272	12+2	5.01	Royal Bank	272	279	272	273
96	82	7	8.43	Ruddy, E. L. p.	83			
96	79¾	5+1	7.43	Russell Motor	79¾			
102	93	7	7.44	Do. pref.	94			
24½	7	2	...	Sarnia Br. (A)	7			
12	5	.	...	Do. (B)	7			
54	29	2.60	8.06	Serv. Stn. Eq.	30¼	32½	31	32¼
115	90	6	6.63	Do. pref.	90½	90½	90	90½
82½	47	2.50	4.95	Shawinigan	50	52	49¼	50½
39	26	1.80	6.66	Sher.-Wms.	26	27	26	26¾
122	116	7	5.88	Do. pref.	119			
44½	15	2.50	11.90	Simon & S.	20	21	21	21
102	90	7	7.77	Do. pref.	90			
99½	88	6½	7.22	Simpson Ltd.	90	90	89	89
55	45	2	4.44	Do. (A)	45			
37½	30	.	...	Do. (B)	33½	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞
108	100	6	5.74	Simpson, R.	105			
10	2½	.	...	St. Law. Corp.	2⅝			
27⅝	7⅝	50c	...	Do. (A)	11⅛			
38	16	.	...	St. Law. Flour	16¼			
87	84¼	7	8.28	Do. pref.	84½			
13	2	.	...	St. Law. Paper	2			
72	26	6	23.08	Do. pref.	27	27	26	26
91	50	7	14.00	St. Maur. V., pf.	50			
37½	24	1	3.33	So. Can. Pr.	30	30	30	30
107	103½	6	5.72	Do. pref.	105	105	104½	105
14	3	.	...	Sprucolite	3			
26½	13¼	2	13.33	St. Pav. & Mat.	14	15	14½	14½
95	78	7	8.77	Do. pref.	79⅝			
4	1	.	...	Stanfords	4			
x87	73	.	...	Do. pref.				
34	5	1	...	Stand. Chem.	12			
15½	7	.	...	Stand. Steel	7¼	7½	7½	7½
42½	36½	3	8.21	Do. pref.	36½			
50	35	1.75	4.37	Steel of Can.	39⅝	40¼	39½	39¾
44	34	1.75	5.00	Do. pref.	34	35	35	35
15	3½	.	...	Sterling Coal	6			
43⅛	22	80+20	3.39	Super. Pet. Ord.	27¼	30	28	30
102	95	7	6.98	Do. pref.	98	102	100	100
45	24	80+50	5.20	Do. com.	25			
65	41	.	...	Tamblyn	41	41¼	41¼	41¼
102	97	7	7.00	Do. pref.	101½	100	100	100
40	25	3.50	14.00	Thayers, pref.	30	25	25	25
39	11	.	...	Tip Top Tailors	11			
108	85	7	7.95	Do. pref.	85	88	88	88
80	22	.	...	Tooke Bros.	22			
80	67	7	10.44	Do. pref.	67			
21	10	.	...	Tor. Elevators	10			
255	220	12	5.10	Tor. Gen. Trusts	235			
125	105	6	5.55	Toronto Mtge.	105	108	108	108
4	1	.	...	Traymore	2	3	3	3
12	9	1.40	12.72	Do. pref.	11	11	11	11
295	180	4+2	2.06	Tuckett Tob.	290			
125	113	7	5.60	Do. pref.	125			
82½	7	4 (scrip)	..	Twin City	9½	10	9½	10
b79	47¾	7	...	Do. pref.				
32½	14	1.65	10.64	Union N. Gas	14	16	14½	15¾
130	122	7+1	6.40	Union Trust	125			
20	7	.	...	United Fuel	7			
80½	65	6	9.23	Do. pref.	65	65	65	65
66½	34	.	...	United Secs.	40			
15	6	.	...	Viau Biscuit	8			
85	70	7	9.72	Do. pref.	72			
40	35	.	...	Wabasso	35			
13¾	5⅛	1	14.28	Walker-Good.	6	7⅛	6	7⅛
16½	6	1	16.66	Waterloo Mfg.	6			
44½	18	1	3.33	Weston	30	30	29½	30
92	82	7	8.23	Do. pref.	82	85	82	85
25	16	1.40	8.00	West C. Flour	17½	17½	17½	17½
104	89	6.50	6.84	Do. pref.	95	95	95	95
23	17	.	...	West. Grocers	17			
68	45	7	14.00	Do. pref.	50			
41	24	50c	...	West. St. Prod.	24			
96½	90	6.50	...	Do. pref.	93			
9	9	.	...	Whittall Can.	9			
9¾	7½	.	...	Wm. Alloy Prod	7½			
25	17	.	...	Windsor Hotel	17			
82½	70	6.50	9.15	Do. pref.	71	71	71	71
54	13¾	.	...	Winnipeg Elec.	14½	15¼	14¼	14½
104⅛	80	7	8.59	Do. pref.	80	81½	80	80
x30	30	.	...	Woods Mfg.				
74	60	7	...	Do. pref.	80			
85	72	7	8.75	Wood, Alex., pf.	60			
2½	1½	.	...	Zimmerknit	1¾			
25	4	.	...	Do. pref.	11			

x Quotations for 1929. No sales recorded in 1930-31 to date.
a. Stock dividend.
b. New York quotations. c. Stock dividend paid Dec. 1.

Dividends Declared

	Annual Rate	Div. Declared	Date	Record
Abitibi Power & Pap. pref.	6%	1½%	Jan. 20	Jan. 10
Amer. Commonwealths Pr. "A" pf.	$7	$1.75	Feb. 2	Jan. 15
Do., 1st pfd.	$6.50	$1.62	Feb. 2	Jan. 15
Do., 1st pfd.	$6	$1.50	Feb. 2	Jan. 15
Do., 2nd pfd.	$7	$1.75	Feb. 2	Jan. 15
Do., Class "A" & "B"	...	2½%	Jan. 26	Dec. 31
Amal. Electric, pref.	$3	75c	Jan. 15	Jan. 5
Belding Corticelli, com.	7%	1¾%	Feb. 2	Jan. 5
Bell Telephone	8%	2%	Jan. 15	Dec. 23
B. C. Power "A"	$2	50c	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Borden stock div.	...	3%	Jan. 15	Dec. 30
Brantford Cordage pfd.	8%	2%	Jan. 15	Dec. 20
Brompton Pulp	$2	50c	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Brand.-Henderson com.	2%	½%	Feb 2	Jan. 2
Canada Bud	$1	25c	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Canadian Car pref.	$1.75	44c	Jan. 10	Dec. 26
Can. Northern Pr. pfd.	7%	1¾%	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Do., com.	60c	15c	Jan. 26	Dec. 31
Consolidated Smelters	$12.50	$1.25+*5	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Can. Wineries	50c.	12½c.	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Canada Dry	$3	75c	Jan. 15	Jan. 2
Can. Foundries "A"	$1.50	37½c	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Can. Industries pfd.	7%	1¾%	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Do., com.	—62½c+*$1.25		Jan. 31	Dec. 31
Can. Bronze, com.	$2.50	62½c	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Do., pref.	7%	1¾%	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Can. Pr. & Pap. Invest. pfd.	5%	1¼%	Feb. 16	Jan. 20
Dome Mines	$1	25c	Jan. 20	Dec. 31
Dominion Tar, pfd.	6½%	1⅝%	Feb. 1	Jan. 5
Dom. Engineering	$4	$1	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Dominion Textile, pfd.	7%	1¾%	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Eastern Dairies, com.	$1	25c	Feb. 2	Jan. 15
Do., pref.	7%	1¾%	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Eastern Theatres, pfd.	7%	3½%	Jan. 31	Dec. 31
English Electric "A"	$3	75c	Jan. 15	Dec. 17
Foreign Pr. Secs., pfd.	6%	1½%	Feb. 16	Jan. 31
Foundation Co.	$1	25c.	Feb. 14	Jan. 31
Goodyear Tire	$5	$1.25	Jan. 15	Dec. 15
Do., pref	7%	1¾%	Jan. 15	Dec. 15
Hillcrest Collieries pfd.	7%	1¾%	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Inter. Nickel, pfd.	7%	1¾%	Feb. 2	Jan. 3
Inter. Utilities "A"	$3.50	87½c	Jan. 15	Dec. 30
Do., pref.	$7	$1.75	Feb. 2	Jan. 16
Inter. Paper & Power, pfd.	7%	$1.75	Jan. 15	Dec. 26
Do., pref.	6%	$1.50	Jan. 15	Dec. 26
Inter. Hydro-Elec.	$2	50c	Jan. 15	Dec. 26
Do., pref.	$3.50	87½c	Jan. 15	Dec. 26
Imperial Bank	12+1	3%	Feb. 2	Dec. 31
Invest. Foundation pfd	8%	37½c	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Inter. Paints pref.	7½%	1⅞%	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Marcus Loew's pref.	7%	3½%	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Montreal L. H. & Pr	$1.50	38c	Jan. 31	Dec. 31
Monarch Mortgage pfd.	8%	2%	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Do., com.	10c	5c	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Mansfield Theatre, pfd.	7%	3½%	Jan. 31	Dec. 31
Mitchell, Robt.	$1	25c	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
MacKinnon Steel pfd.	7%	1¾%	Feb. 2	Jan. 15
Montreal Telegraph	8%	2%	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Montreal Tramways	$10	$2.50	Jan. 15	Jan. 7
Mutual Finance, pfd.	8%	4%	Jan. 15	Dec. 20
Do., com.	5%	5%	Jan. 15	Dec. 20
McColl-Frontenac, pfd.	$6	$1.50	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Northern Ont. Pr., pfd.	6%	1½%	Jan. 26	Dec. 31
Do., com.	$2	50c	Jan. 26	Dec. 31
Nipissing Mines	6%	1½%	Jan. 20	Dec. 31
Power Corp., pref.	6%	1½%	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Do., non-cum. pfd.	6%	75c	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Power Corp. com.	$2	50c	Feb. 20	Jan. 31
Penmans	$4	$1	Feb. 16	Feb. 5
Do., pref.	6%	1½%	Feb. 2	Jan. 21
Quebec Power	$2.50	62½c	Jan. 15	Dec. 25
Russell Motors	5%	1¼%	Feb. 2	Dec. 31
Do., pref.	7%	1¾%	Feb. 2	Dec. 30
St. Lawrence Corp. "A"	$2	50c	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
St. Lawrence Paper pfd.	6%	1½%	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Shawinigan	$2.50	62½c	Jan. 10	Dec. 18
Steel of Canada, ord.	$1.75	43¾c	Feb. 2	Jan. 7
Do., pref.	$1.75	43¾c	Feb. 2	Jan. 7
Southern Can. Pr., pfd.	6%	1½%	Jan. 15	Dec. 20
Southern Can. Pr. com.	$1	25c	Feb. 16	Jan. 31
Teck Hughes	60c	15c	Feb. 2	Jan. 17
Traymore Cafet. pfd.	7%	1¾%	Jan. 15	Jan. 2
Tuckett Tob	4+2%	1+2%	......	Dec. 26
Do., pref.	7%	1¾%	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Twin City, com. (scrip)	...	$2	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Tooke Bros. pfd.	7%	1¾%	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Western Grocers, pfd.	7%	1¾%	Jan. 15	Dec. 20

*Bonus.

H. C. Flood's Active Bond Prices

January 5, 1931

	Price	Interest Date	Yield
Abitibi Power & Paper 5/53	71		7.62
Algoma Steel Corpn. 5/62	63	Apr. 1	8.20
Argentine Govt. 6/58 Series B	91		6.71
Bell Tel. of Canada 1st 5/57	104	June 1	4.73
British American Oil 5/45	98½	Mar. 1	5.15
B. C. Power Corp. 5½% 1960	102	Mar. 1	5.36
Brazil, U.S. Ext. S.F. 6½/57	58	Apr. 1	
Calgary Power Co. 5% 1960	97	Apr. 1	5.20
Can Cement Co. 1st Mtge. S.F. 5½/47	100	May	5.50
Can. North. Power, 5%, 1953	90½	May	5.75
Canada Power & P. 5½/58	29	July 1	
Can. Light & Power 1st S.F. 5/49	94	July 1	5.51
Can. S.S. Lines 6/41 1st & Gen.	61	Feb. 18	
C. N. R. Dom. Can. 4¾, 1955	101½	June 15	4.65
C. P. R. Coll. Trust 5/54	103	June 1	4.78
C. P. R. Secured 4½/44 Notes	97¼	June 15	4.77
Can. Goodrich Income 7/43	58		
Chile Republic Ext. S.F. 6/60	72	Apr. 1	8.60
Colombia Repub. Ext S.F. 6/61	58	Apr. 1	
Dom. Steel & Coal 6/39	90	Mar.	7.50
Dom. Square Corp. 6/48	94	Apr. 1	6.56
Dominion Tar & Chemical Debs. 6/49	100	July 2	6.00
Duke Price Power 1st 6/66	103½	May 1	5.78
Eastern Dairies Convertible 6/49	100	May 1	6.00
Foreign Power Securities 6% 1949	99½	June 1	6.05
French Nat. Mail Ex. S.F. 6/52	103	May	5.75
General Steel Wares 1st S.F. 6/52	89	May 1	6.97
Gatineau Power Co. 1st Mtge. 5/56	93	June 1	5.50
Gatineau Power S.F Debs. 6/41	93½	June 1	6.85
Howard Smith P.M. 5½/53	90	June 1	6.32
Manitoba Power 1st S.F. 5½/51	99	July 1	5.57
Massey-Harris Co. 1st Mtge. 5/47	93	Apr. 15	5.65
Montreal Coke 1st S.F. 5½/47	101½	June 1	5.36
Montreal Island Power 5½/57	99	May 1	5.57
Montreal Power 5/51	102	Apr. 1	4.83
Montreal Tram. 1st Coll. Trust 5/41	100	July 1	5.00
Montreal Tram. Gen. Ref. 4½/55	86	Apr. 1	5.54
Montreal Tram. Gen. 5/55	92½	Apr. 1	5.55
Nova Scotia Steel & Coal 1st 5/59	63	July 1	
Nova Scotia Steel & Coal 6 deb.	36		
Northwestern Utilities 1st 7/38	101½	June 9	6.75
Ontario, Province of 5/59	105		4.68
Power Corp. of Canada 4½/59	89	Mar. 1	5.24
Price Bros. 1st S.F. Series A 6/43	100	Feb. 1	6.00
Quebec Power 1st Mtge. Coll. S.F. 5/68	102	June 1	4.88
Shawinigan W. & P. 4½/68	93	June 1	4.91
Simpsons 6/49	100	July 2	6.00
Sou. Canada Power 1st 5/55	102	Apr. 1	4.87
United Grain Growers 1st Mtge. 5/48	88	July 2	6.06
United Securities Coll. Trust 5½/52	100	May 1	5.50
Wayagamac P. & P. 1st S.F. 6/51	88½		7.05
Winnipeg Electric Ref. 6/54	98	May 1	6.15

Winnipeg Grain Prices

Week to January 6

High Crop Year	Low		Open Dec. 31	High for week	Low for week	Close Jan. 6
		Wheat				
1.18⅞	.50	December	.58½	.58½	.51¼	..
1.13⅞	.52½	May	.56	.58¾	.54¼	.57⅞
.77⅞	.54	July	.57¼	.59¾	.55⅝	.58⅜
		Oats				
.49	.25¾	December	.26⅞	.27	.25¾	..
.52	.26¾	May	.27⅝	.29⅝	.26¾	.29⅛
.33½	.27½	July	.28	.29⅞	.27½	.29¾
		Barley				
.52	.20½	December	.24¼	.24¼	.23¾	..
.49	.25½	May	.26⅝	.28¾	.26⅛	.28⅛
.32½	.26⅞	July	.27¾	.30	.27¼	.29½
		Flax				
1.90	.90¼	December	.91½	.92½	.91	..
1.82½	.94¼	May	.95½	1.04	.95½	1.03⅞
1.11	.95½	July	.97½	1.05	.97½	1.04¼
		Rye				
.71	.25½	December	.28⅛	.28⅛	.28⅛	..
.75	.30½	May	.32	.33¾	.30½	.33⅛

Winnipeg Stock Exchange

December 29

	Bid	Ask		Bid	Ask
Beaver Fire	..	120	Home Investment	..	65
Beaver Lumber c.	..	19	Monarch Life	25	..
Do., pref.	..	105	North Can. Mtg.	..	25
Can. Amer. Trust shs.	..	620	Northern Trust	..	45
Can. Fire Ins.	..	90	Traders Bldg.	89	..
Can. Indemnity	125	...	Un. Gr. Growers	12½	..
Crescent Creamery	93	..	West. Breweries	3	..
Gt. West Life	..	465			

Unlisted Canadian Securities

(Furnished by A. J. Pattison Jr. & Co. Limited)
January 6, 1931

Industrial Stocks	Bid	Asked
Andian Nat'l Corp.	24.50	26.50
Border Cit. Htl. pf.	....	20.00
Brandram-Henderson 7% pfd.	85.00	92.00
B.C. Pulp & Paper 7% pfd.	....	60.00
B.C. Pulp & Paper com.	2.00	4.00
Canada Biscuit pfd.	....	14.00
Can. Crush. Stone pfd.	64.00	....
Can. Mach. com.	5.75	10.00
Can. Mach. 7% pf.	23.00	30.00
Can. Packers com.	21.00	27.00
Can. Packers 7% pfd.	94.00	99.00
Can. Wire & Cable 6½% pfd. w.w.	101.00	105.00
Can. Indus. c. "A"	125.00	165.00
Can. Indus. c. "B"	125.00	165.00
Can. Indus. 7% pfd.	116.00	121.00
Can. Investors com.	....	16.00
Can. Westinghouse	73.00	80.00
Chase, A. W. 8% pfd.	45.00	53.00
Copeland Flour 6% pfd.	13.00	20.00
Dom. Alloy 8% pfd.	.75	2.00
Dom. Alloy c.	....	.50
Dom. Foundries & Steel 8% pfd.	65.00	70.00
Dom. Foundries & Steel com.	8.00	10.00
Dom. Mfrs. com.	7.00	....
Dom. Mfrs. pfd.	75.00	....
Dom. Sugar com.	23.00	....
Dom. Woollens c.	....	9.00
Dunlop Tire 7% pfd.	100.00	105.00
Eastern Car 6% pfd.	65.00	77.50
Eastern Dairies 7% pfd.	94.50	100.00
Frost & Wood com.	5.00	12.00
Goderich Elev.	15.00	18.00
Greening Wire 7% pfd.	95.00	102.00
Guardian Realty pf.	54.00	....
Inter-City Bak. c.	....	68.00
Inter. Proprie. "A"	29.00	34.00
Loew's London c.	.60	1.60
Loew's London 7% pfd.	1.25	3.00
Massey Harris pf.	....	90.00
Milton Brick pf.	21.25	30.00
Nat. Grocers com.	1.10	2.00
Nat. Grocers 2nd 7% pfd.	46.00	55.00
Para. Kitchener pf.	24.00	....
Para. Oshawa c.	10.00	....
Provincial Paper 7% pfd.	....	90.00
Reliance Grain 6½% pfd.	....	81.00
Rogers Majestic Corp. "A"	9.00	12.50
Rolland Paper pfd. bonus	70.00	80.00
Service Stations "A" pfd.	77.00	83.00
Standard Clay Products c.	25.00	31.00
Standard Fuel pfd. bonus	72.00	80.00
Supertest "B" pfd.	16.00	23.00
Toronto Ball Club	....	60.00
Toronto Brick pfd.	67.00	....
Toronto Carpet c.	113.00	....
Toronto Carpet 8% pfd.	100.00	111.00
Toronto Elevator 7% pfd.	....	90.00
Toronto Housing c.	30.00	37.50
United Amusement "A"	26.00	35.00
Western Grain pfd. bonus	....	86.00
Willards Choc. 8% pfd.	60.00	70.00
Willards Choc. c.	3.00	6.00
Insurance Stocks:		
Brit. Amer. Assce.	52.50	....
Canada Life	650.00	725.00
Can. Nat. Fire	....	28.50
Can. Fire Insur.	78.00	88.00
Capital Life 20% pd.	....	26.00
Commercial Life 10% pd.	....	26.00
Confederation Life 20% pd.	240.00	310.00
Continental Life 20% pd.	70.00	80.00
Crown Life	275.%	375.%
Dominion Fire	105.00	130.00
Dom. of Can. Gen.	238.00	280.00
Dom. Life 50% pd.	345.00	....
Excelsior Life 30% pd.	106.00	130.00
Fed. Fire 25% pd.	28.50	....
Fidelity Ins. of Can.	122.00	155.00
Great West Life	440.00	550.00
Guarantee Co. of N. A.	240.00	....
Imperial Life	400.00	450.00
Mfrs. Life	350.00	395.00
Monarch Life 10% pd.	30.00	40.00
Nat. Life 25% pd.	106.00	126.00
North Amer. Life 20% pd.	70.00	90.00
Saskatchewan Life 10% pd.	15.00	25.00
Sovereign Life 25% pd.	33.00	40.00
Sun Life	1225.00	1250.00
Western Assurance	40.00	50.00
Western Life 20% pd.	13.00	19.00
Trust & Loan Stocks:		
Br. Mtg. & Trust	210.00	240.00
Can. Gen. Invest. Trust 1st	....	70.00
2nd Can. Gen. Inv.	8.50	11.50
Capital Trust	70.00	80.00
Chartered Trust	101.00	119.00
Commercial Fin. pf.	50.00	60.00
Debenture & Sec. 5% pfd.	64.00	74.00
Debenture & Sec. c.	75.00	95.00
Guelph & Ont. Inv. par $50	60.00	70.00
Lambton Loan & Savings	75.00	95.00
London & Western Trust	....	175.00
Midland Loan & Savings	17.00	25.00
Mtge. Disct. 6% pf.	4.00	5.25
Mtge. Discount c.	.40	.70
Mutual Finance pf.	5.50	8.00
Security Loan & Savings	113.00	....
Sherbrooke Trust	116.50	....
Sterling Trust	87.50	95.00
Traders Finance "A" pfd.	....	85.00
Traders Finance "B" pfd.	....	85.00
Traders Fin. c.	13.00	19.00
Trusts & Guarantee	87.00	93.00
Waterloo Trust & Savings	120.00	145.00
Power Issues:		
B.C. Elec. Pwr. & Gas pfd.	101.00	103.25
Calgary Power pfd.	93.00	96.00
Can. Light & Power com.	....	28.50
Can. Northern Pwr. pfd.	103.50	107.25
Can. West. Nat. Gas LH&P pfd.	89.00	94.00
East Kootenay Pwr. pfd.	93.00	....
Great Lakes Pwr. pfd.	94.00	98.00
New Brunswick Pwr. 1st pfd.	59.00	....
N. S. L&P pfd.	92.00	96.50
Ottawa LH&P 6½% pfd.	102.00	....
Power Corp. 6% pfd.	98.50	....
Recent London Quotations:		
Brewer Distillers		5s.
Can. & For. Sec.		8s.
Can. West. Lumber		2s. 4½d.
Hudson's Bay		24s. 9d.
Do., 5% pfd.		64s. 6d.
Internat. Holding		2¼
Wall Paper Mfg.		29s. 4½d.
Pref. 5%		19s.

Listed Bond Quotations

Week Ending January 5

Montreal	Int. Rate	Due	Yield	Latest Bid	High	Low	Range, 1930-31 High	Low
Abitibi, 1st Mtge.	5	1953	7.71	68	...	...	88½	70
Asbestos	5	1942	5.00	†105	...	...	105	99½
Asbestos, 1st Mtge.	6	1941	...	...	...	...	81	45
Do., gen. mtge.	6	1956	...	†17	...	...	41	25
Can. Cons. Rub.	6	1946	5.74	...	...	...	103⅝	102⅛
Can. Cottons	5	1940	7.12	...	...	...	85	...
Can. Forgings	6	1942	...	99	...	...	...	...
Can. Locomotive	6	1951	6.34	†94	...	...	96	...
Can. Pr. (Laur. ser.)	5½	1958	...	†28¼	28¼	28	75½	28
Do., (Way. ser.)	5½	1958	...	†28½	28½	28	74½	28
Can. S.S. deb.	5	1943	5.20	...	...	...	98½	94
Cedar Rapids	5	1953	4.79	102½	...	...	102⅞	99⅝
Dom. Canners	6	1940	5.60	103	...	...	103	...
Dom. Coal	5	1940	5.30	98	...	...	97⅝	95⅝
McNish	6	1948	...	2.30	2.30	...	3.55	2.50
Mex. Elec.	5	1942	...	...	...	...	x74	...
Mex. L. & P.	5	1940	...	†80	...	...	x75⅝	71½
Mont. L. H. & Pr.	4½	1932	...	99½	...	...	98⅝	98⅝
Mont. Tr. 1st mtge.	5	1941	5.24	98¼	...	...	100¼	94
Mont. Tr. "A"	5	1955	5.03	90⅜	92½	91	96⅞	90
Mont. Tr. G.&R. 'B'	5	1955	5.67	90⅝	...	...	96	91
Do., "C"	4½	1955	5.62	85	85	...	89	85¼
Do., "D"	5	1955	5.34	90⅝	...	...	96½	93½
N. S. Steel	5	1959	8.40	...	...	...	71	63¼
Ogilvie Flour "A"	6	1932	6.00	100	...	...	100	...
Do., "B"	6	1932	5.80	100	...	...	101	100
Do., "C"	6	1932	...	100	...	...	103	100
Ont. Steel	6	1943	...	100½	...	...	x106	104
Porto R. Rly.	5	1936	6.85	93	...	...	93	82
Steel of Can.	6	1940	5.22	107½	...	...	108	106
Wabasso	6	1947	...	†101	...	...	x101	...
Wayagamack	6	1951	...	†85	...	...	98	86
West. K. Pr.	6	1940	...	105	...	...	x106	104⅝
Winn. Elec.	5	1935	...	...	...	...	98¼	...
Toronto								
Canada Cement	5½	1947	5.63	...	...	...	98½	...
Canada Bread	6	1941	5.78	102	...	...	103½	101
Can. Canners	6	1950	...	...	...	...	x102½	100
Dom. Canners	6	1940	...	...	...	...	...	...
Porto R. Rly.	5	1936	...	...	...	...	...	...
Postal Tel.	5	1953	...	...	...	...	95	88⅝
Steel of Can.	6	1940	...	...	...	...	x93	...

† Latest asked.
x Quotations for 1929. None recorded in 1930 to date.

Dominion Govt. Bonds (Montreal)	Int. Rate	Due	Yield	Latest Bid	High	Low	Range, 1930-31 High	Low
War Loan	5	1931	4.07	100.60	100.65	....	101.00	99.75
Do.	5	1937	4.25	†104.25	104.25	....	105.95	100.90
Victory Loan	5½	1933	4.38	103.00	103.10	102.80	103.65	101.60
Do.	5½	1934	4.66	102.95	103.00	102.65	103.90	101.05
Do.	5½	1937	4.33	....	106.75	....	109.60	103.90
Do., refund	4½	1940	4.50	99.90	100.00	....	101.55	95.10
Do., refund	5	1943	4.63	103.25	103.80	103.10	104.15	100.30
Do., refund	4½	1944	4.50	99.90	100.00	99.60	100.50	95.30
Do., refund	4½	1946	4.54	99.90	99.80	99.75	100.50	95.65
Do., renewal	5½	1932	4.40	101.55	101.40	101.35	102.10	100.75

Active Provincial and Municipal Bonds

(Furnished by H. R. Bain & Co., Ltd.)
350 Bay Street, Toronto, Ont.

Provinces	Rate	Actual Mat.	Next Int. Date	Ask	Yield
Alberta	4½	1 Oct. 1958	1 Apr.	96.15	4.75
Alberta	5	1 Jul. 1943	1 July	100.93	4.90
Alberta	6	1 Apr. 1936	1 Apr.	104.51	5.05
British Col.	4½	1 Oct. 1953	1 Apr.	97.21	4.70
British Col.	5	15 Jan. 1948	15 Jan.	102.95	4.75
British Col.	6	15 Aug. 1941	15 Feb.	109.71	4.85
Manitoba	4	1 Jul. 1947	1 July	91.49	4.75
Manitoba	5	2 Jun. 1959	2 June	103.09	4.80
Manitoba	5	15 Jun. 1943	15 June	101.86	4.80
N. B.	4½	1 Jun. 1948	1 June	98.81	4.60
N. B.	4¾	15 Jun. 1936	15 June	100.48	4.65
N. B.	6	1 Jan. 1936	1 June	105.99	4.75
Nova Scotia	4½	15 Nov. 1948	15 May	97.59	4.70
Nova Scotia	5	1 May 1943	1 May	102.84	4.75
Nova Scotia	6	1 Nov. 1936	1 May	106.19	4.89
Ontario	4½	1 Sep. 1944	1 Mar.	99.75	4.52
Ontario	5	15 Oct. 1948	15 Apr.	104.50	4.63
Ontario	6	2 May 1936	2 May	105.79	4.80
P. E. I.	4	1 Apr. 1939	1 Apr.	95.82	4.60
P. E. I.	4½	1 Oct. 1944	1 Apr.	98.98	4.60
Quebec	4½	1 Jun. 1946	1 Apr.	100.00	4.50
Quebec	5	1 Mar. 1964	1 June	107.70	4.55
Saskatchewan	4½	1 Oct. 1944	1 Mar.	97.46	4.75
Saskatchewan	5	1 Oct. 1950	1 Apr.	102.55	4.80
Saskatchewan	6	1 Feb. 1936	1 Apr.		
Cities					
Montreal	5	1 Sep. 1963	1 Mar.	105.00	4.70
Toronto	4½	1 Sep. 1954	1 Mar.	96.44	4.75
Vancouver	4	1 Aug. 1946	1 Feb.	90.62	4.85
Winnipeg	5	1 Mar. 1944	1 Mar.	100.98	4.90
Windsor	5	1 Dec. 1937	1 June	100.00	5.00
Edmonton	5½	1 May 1945	1 May	103.54	5.15
Calgary	5	1 Jan. 1943	1 July	100.00	5.00
Halifax	5	1 Jul. 1951	1 July	101.28	4.90
St. John	5	15 Dec. 1950	15 June	101.27	4.90
Regina	4½	1 Jul. 1950	1 July	98.23	5.05
Victoria	5	21 Jul. 1945	21 Jan.	101.05	4.90

A. J. Pattison, Jr. & Co. LIMITED
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BRITISH AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY LIMITED

Montreal Ottawa Toronto

English Textile Impasse Might Aid Canadian Mills

But Canadian Manufacturers Not Likely to Feel Effects Unless Shut-Down Protracted for Six Months or More

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Unless the strike of textile workers in England assumes the proportions of a six months shut down, Canadian textile interests feel there is little likelihood of any repercussions being felt by the textile companies in Canada. Only about 50 per cent of the English looms are idle, and doubtless every possible effort will be made to settle the present difference as soon as possible.

It is admitted that if the strike were of long enough duration a shortage of goods would become apparent and Canadian mills might benefit by obtaining a larger share of the market, but the general feeling seems to be that it will have to be a very ill wind in England that will blow the Canadian mills any good.

Large Supply on Hand

There is a plentiful supply of textile goods in Canada at present. When the new tariff regulations were enacted last fall, material ordered prior to September 16 was allowed to enter Canada under the old rates until November 30. Accordingly there was a large influx of goods for spring delivery to take advantage of the old and more favorable tariff.

Further, when the new tariff went into effect, Canadian mills placed their operations on a higher production basis, knowing that protection might afford a better market for their output. Though the full benefits of the revised tariff have not had time to be felt Canadian mills have increased their output materially to anticipate an improved situation. The result is that inventories are comparatively high and stocks in the country have been considerably enlarged.

This situation is expected to right itself as accumulated supplies are absorbed by the market. The new dumping Act should afford substantial protection to the Canadian industry and an improvement in general business conditions should find a reasonably quick reflection.

The shares of textile companies have maintained their previous strength in face of spasmodic market declines. Dominion Textile Co. is presently quoted around 80 and Penmans Ltd., recently came into the lime-light by gaining over 17 points to around 72.

Immediate Outlook Uncertain

Nevertheless it was pointed out by F. G. Daniels, president of Dominion Textile Co., in a recent article that it is not to be expected that conditions can be good during the first six months of 1931. So much depends on the time and measures taken to correct the price of commodities of both farm and mine that any statement regarding improvement in conditions can be at best but an estimate.

It was stated, however, that the cotton industry, given reasonable protection against dumping, or selling below real cost of production, should have a better year than during the past three, there being no overcapacity generally, for there has been practically no change in either spindles or looms installed in Canadian cotton mills within the past twelve months.

Have Been Difficult Years

The past three years have undoubtedly been trying ones for cotton manufacturers. World over-production, with resultant dumping in Canada, was followed by an erratic raw cotton market and curtailed consumption last year. Earnings of several cotton companies showed marked declines, mills were placed on short time and in some cases closed.

In the case of all cotton companies earnings have been sufficient to take care of interest charges, before depreciation, but junior securities have suffered through suspension of dividend payments in the case of Canadian Cottons and Wabasso Cottons. Dominion Textile Co. has been the exception to the rule and has succeeded in maintaining earnings on a satisfactory basis.

In 1930, as the general depression began to be more keenly felt, manufacturing activities in Canadian cotton mills dropped to a low point. It is doubtful if, in the aggregate, all the mills were operating at the equivalent of 50 per cent of capacity while at the same time inventories were being increased in an effort to keep organization intact.

Most of the cotton companies end their fiscal years in March. Thus the benefits which may accrue from new tariff legislation will only be reflected in about five months operations. Whether an improvement in earnings for the current fiscal year will be shown remains to be seen; the forthcoming period which will end in March, 1932, will give a fair idea of the position of the cotton textile industry in Canada under the new tariff régime.

VALUE FUR OUTPUT CHANGES BUT LITTLE

Raw furs produced in Canada in the season of 1928-1929 had a value of $18,745,473 as compared with $18,758,177 in 1927-1928 and $18,864,126 in 1926-1927. The value of pelts sold from fur farms, included in the above figures, has risen each year and in 1928-1929 was $2,389,026 as compared with $2,163,014 in the preceding year and $1,226,052 in 1926-1927. In the year ended June 30, 1929, raw furs to the value of $24,181,208 were exported from Canada of which $10,360,730 went to Great Britain and the rest to the United States.

While the value of production has remained practically constant during the last four years for which the Dominion Bureau of Statistics has issued reports, the total number of pelts has shown considerable fluctuation. In 1928-1929, there were 5,150,328 pelts produced as compared with 3,601,153 in the previous season, 4,289,233 in 1926-1927 and 3,686,148 in 1925-1926.

There has been a large increase in the annual production of muskrat, weasel and squirrel pelts, which are all among the lower-priced furs, while most of the higher-priced furs including beaver, coyote, fisher, fox, lynx, marten, raccoon and wolf show a decrease in the number of pelts.

Average prices were higher than in any of the three preceding seasons and silver fox increased from $79.21 per pelt in 1925-1926 to $104.28 in 1928-1929; mink gained from $12.93 to $20.91; beaver from $19.77 to $26.61; red fox from $14.05 to $29.82; ermine from $1.33 to $1.35; marten from $18.31 to $31.35 and white fox from $31.15 to $53.48. Muskrat decreased from $1.54 per pelt in 1925-1926 to $1.41 in 1928-1929.

Muskrat leads in the value of production with $3,924,949 in 1928-1929. Silver fox is second with a value of $2,738,373; mink, $1,663,114; beaver, $1,517,706; red fox, $1,132,186; ermine (weasel) $1,198,858; marten, $1,081,350 and white fox, $993,259.

Ontario production was valued at $4,346,894, or 23 per cent of the total with Quebec next with $2,589,955; Alberta produced $2,473,185; Saskatchewan, $2,208,546 and Northwest territories $2,111,543. Manitoba and British Columbia each produced more than $1,000,000 and the three maritime provinces accounted for $1,788,370.

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Petrolia and District Chamber of Commerce, Petrolia, Ontario.

CANADA'S PROGRESS IN GOLD MINING

CANADA is the only important gold-producing country which is expected to increase its output of gold during the next decade.

Since 1915 U.S. production of gold has dropped from 101 million dollars to less than 44 millions, while Ontario has advanced from 8 millions to 33 millions.

Our

JANUARY MARKET LETTER

in an article on gold production, indicates how the industry in this country, despite the depression, is forging ahead. A copy will be sent on request.

JOHNSTON AND WARD

60 King Street West, Toronto
Royal Bank Building, Montreal

Members: Montreal Stock Exchange; Montreal Curb Market, Toronto Stock Exchange, Winnipeg Grain Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade, New York Curb (associate)

COGHLIN SPRINGS AND TRACK TOOLS

For 60 years Canada's foremost Manufacturers of Railway and Machinery Springs and Track Tools.

There is an unrivalled quality to COGHLIN Products that Canadian Manufacturers appreciate.

B. J. COGHLIN CO. LIMITED
3320 ONTARIO ST. EAST, MONTREAL
ESTABLISHED 1869

Investment Offerings

SOUND bonds and high-grade preferred stocks should constitute the back-log of your invested savings. For first-of-the-year investments we suggest selections from the following, and will be glad to supply full details on request.

	Price	Yield
City of Toronto, 4½% Due July 1, 1948.	98.22	4.65%
Province of British Columbia, 4½% Due April 2, 1955.	97.10	4.70%
Township of Sandwich West, 5½% Due February 1, 1937.	98.49	5.75%
Montreal Tramways Co., 5% Due April 1, 1955.	93.50	5.48%
National Light & Power Co., 6% Due November 1, 1949.	100.00	6.00%
Architects Bldg., Montreal, 6% Due May 1, 1945.	98.00	6.20%

Prices are quoted subject to transfer tax.

Orders may be telegraphed at our expense.

McLEOD, YOUNG, WEIR & CO. LIMITED
METROPOLITAN BUILDING, TORONTO
Montreal Ottawa Hamilton London Winnipeg

Canadian Quotations--Cont'd

Foreign Exchange

NEW YORK FUNDS

	High (Premium)	Low (Premium)	High (Premium)	Low (Premium)
December 31	11-64	5-32	1 3-16	1 1-16
January 1	....	....	....	....
January 2	11-64	5-32	1 1-8	1 5-64
January 3	11-64	5-32	1 11-64	1 9-64
January 5	13-64	5-32	1 1-8	1⅛
January 6	1-2	1-4	1⅛	63-64

STERLING, FRANCS AND LIRE

	Sterling Close	Francs Close	Lire Close
December 31	4.85 11-32	3.92 5-8	5.23 1-2
January 1	....	....	....
January 2	4.85 15-32	3.92 1-2	5.23 1-2
January 3	4.85 7-16	3.92 5-16	5.23 7-16
January 5	4.85 5-16	3.92 7-16	5.23 3-8
January 6	4.85 1-4	3.92 7-16	5.23 3-8

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Par		Dec. 23	Dec. 30	Jan. 6
5.26	Italian	5.24¼	5.24¼	5.25¾
23.80	German	23.86½	24.85½	23.90
13.90	Belgian	13.99	13.98½	14.01½
49.80	Japanese	49.70	49.75	49.80

Mining Stock Quotations

WEEK ENDING JANUARY 5

Par Val.	Range 1930-31 High	Range 1930-31 Low	Company	Close Dec. 29 (or last)	High for week	Low for week	Close Jan 5
1	1.42	.12½	Abana	.13	.16½	.14	.15
1	.09	.01	Aconda	.01¼	.01¾	.01	.01
None	.50	.32	Aladdin	.33	....	....	....
None	.50	.30	Aldermac	.40	....	....	....
1	.02½	.00¼	Algonquin	.02¼	.02	.01¾	.02
1	.19	.00½	Amity C.	.02	.01½	.00½	.00½
None	1.95	.24	Amulet	.28	.36	.29	.34
1	.04	.00¼	Apex	.01	.01½	.01	.01¼
1	.10	.01¼	Area	.01¼	.01½	.01¼	.01½
1	.02	.00¼	Argo. Con.	.00½	....	....	....
1	.30	.01½	Arno	.01½	.02	.01½	.01¾
1	.03	.00½	Astoria	.00¼	....	....	....
1	.01	.00½	Atlas	.00½	....	....	....
1	.03	.01	Baldwin	.01	.01½	.01¼	.01¼
1	.25	.05½	Barry Holl.	.08	.10½	.07½	.10½
None	4.45	.80	Base Metals	1.05	1.25	1.05	1.25
None	.05	.00½	Bathurst	.01	.01	.00⅞	.00⅞
5	6.10	1.79	B'Wana	2.00	....	....	....
1	.32	.12	Bedford	.15	....	....	....
None	.11	.02	Bidgood	.03½	.04½	.03¼	.04½
1	1.04	.35	Big Missouri	.36	.48	.36	.46
1	.11	.02	Bobjo	.02½	.02½	.02	.02½
None	.01½	.00½	Boischatel	.00½	....	....	....
1	.08	.02½	Brett Trethewey	.02½	.02½	.02½	.02½
1	.06	.03	Brit. Canadian	.06	....	....	....
None	.14	.01½	Brownlee	.05	....	....	....
1	.02¼	.00½	Buckingham	.00¼	.00½	.00½	.00½
1	.10½	.01¼	Bunker Hill	.03¼	.04¼	.02¾	.04¼
None	.08	.05	Cal. Flin Flon	.05½	....	....	....
None	.65	.12	Canam Metals	.12	....	....	....
1	.08	.00¼	Can. Kirk	.02	.02¼	.01½	.01½
1	.06	.02	Can. Lorraine	.02	....	....	....
.	.15	.15	Canusa	.15	....	....	....
1	.03	.00½	Capital R.	.00½	....	....	....
1	.28	.15	Castle Tre.	.16	.20	.18	.20
1	.29	.03	Cen. Manitoba	.06	.06½	.03	.06
1	.30	.02	Cen. Patricia	.03	.03	.03	.03
1	.07	.04½	Chaput H.	.04½	....	....	....
None	1.05	.02½	Chib. Pros.	.03	.02½	.02½	.02½
None	.12	.00¼	Clericy	.04	.07½	.04¼	.07
5	24.00	4.00	Coast Copper	5.00	4.50	4.00	4.50
1	.42	.02	Cobalt Cont.	.04	.03	.02½	.02¾
1	.01	.00⅛	Col. Kirk	.00¼	....	....	....
1	1.17	.05	Columario	.05	.07	.05	.07
5	1.40	.51	Coniagas	.51	.55	.55	.55
5	.60	.15	Coniaurum	.35	....	....	....
25	280.00	120.00	Cons. Smelter	147.00	150.00	144.75	150.00
1	.02	.00½	Corona	.00½	....	....	....
1	.02	.00¼	Crown Res.	.00¼	.00¼	.00¼	.00¼
None	.39½	.02⅛	Dom. Explor.	.04½	.03	.03	.03
1	.01¼	.00¼	Dom. Kirk	.00½	....	....	....
None	10.20	7.00	Dome Mines	8.80	9.60	8.85	9.20
1	.05	.00½	Dunkin	.00½	....	....	....
1	.04	.00½	Duprat	.01	.01½	.00½	.00½
1	.23	.18½	Eldorado	.20	.23	.20	.23
1	.01	.00⅛	Everett	.00½	....	....	....
None	6.50	1.10	Falconbridge	1.40	1.41	1.35	1.38
1	.02½	.00½	Federal	.02½	.02½	.02¼	.02½
None	.05½	.00¼	Flintoba	.00¼	....	....	....
None	.24½	.09	Gem Lake	.15	.15	.15	.15
None	.07	.01	Gilbec	.01	....	....	....
1	.04½	.01½	Goldale	.02	.01½	.01½	.01½
10	.27	.20	Goldfield	.20	.22	.22	.22
1	.02	.00¼	Gold Hill	.00¼	....	....	....
1	.10	.02	Goldfish	.02½	.03	.02¼	.02¼
1	.03½	.00¼	Graham	.00¼	....	....	....
None	2.05	1.00	Granada	1.35	1.49	1.35	1.45
1	.01	.00¼	Grover Daley	.00¼	....	....	....
.	.10	.03½	Grozelle	.05	....	....	....
1	.03	.01	Harker	.01	....	....	....
.	.17	.17	Harvey Gold	.17	....	....	....
1	.18	.10½	Hayden	.10½	....	....	....
1	.01	.00¼	Hilltop	.00½	....	....	....
5	6.65	4.90	Hollinger	6.25	6.50	6.15	6.40
1	1.40	.14	Howey Gold	.25	.30	.25	.30
None	14.65	3.50	Hudson Bay	4.00	5.00	3.95	4.75
None	.31	.30	Huronian	.31	....	....	....
None	44.50	12.75	Int. Nickel	14.25	16.00	14.25	15.50
1	.04½	.00⅛	Jackson M.	.01⅛	.01⅛	.01⅛	.01⅞
1	.40	.27	Keeley	.27	....	....	....
1	.04	.00½	Keora M.	.00½	....	....	....
1	.01¼	.00¼	Kirk. Hunt.	.00¼	....	....	....
1	.95	.35	Kirk. Lake	.51	.65	.51	.62
1	.03½	.00½	Kirk. Prem.	.01	....	....	....
20c.	.08	.01	Koot. Flor.	.01½	.01	.01	.01
.	.02	.02	La Rose	.02	....	....	....
1	24.75	19.00	Lake Shore	23.50	24.25	23.50	24.00
1	.04	.00½	Laval	.01	....	....	....
1	.01	.00¼	Lorraine C.	.00½	....	....	....
1	.13	.05	Macassa	.08	.14	.08	.14
1	.07	.01½	Malartic	.02½	.03	.02	.02
None	.35	.06	Mandy	.08	.08	.06	.06½
None	.17	.02	Man. Basin	.02¾	.02¾	.02	.02¾
None	.30	.12	McDougall	.15	....	....	....
1	.60	.25	McKinley	.25	....	....	....
5	19.80	15.05	McIntyre	19.35	22.10	19.50	21.00
1	.30	.04	McVittie	.04	....	....	....
5	8.60	.50	Mining Corp.	1.40	2.00	1.40	1.80
1	.01¾	.00½	Mint Ore	.00½	....	....	....
1	.04½	.01	Moffatt Hall	.01	....	....	....
1	.04	.02	Moneta	.03½	....	....	....
1	.07	.00¼	Mtl. Rouyn	.00½	....	....	....
1	.50	.10	Moss	.10	....	....	....
1	.05½	.01	Murphy	.01¾	.01	.01	.01
1	.26	.04	Newbec	.07½	.07½	.05½	.05½
1	.05½	.02	Night Hawk	.02½	.03	.02	.02
5	1.85	1.00	Nipissing	1.16	1.25	1.15	1.15
None	44.25	11.70	Noranda	13.75	15.10	13.75	14.75
1	.46	.18	Nor. Canada	.25	.32	.30	.31
None	.07	.02	Old Colony	.02	....	....	....
1	.03¾	.01	Ophir	.01	....	....	....
1	1.36	.10	Oriole	.43	....	....	....
1	.30	.07	Osisko	.07	....	....	....
1	.03	.01¼	Pawnee Kirk.	.01½	.01⅝	.01½	.01½
None	5.15	.59	Pend. Ore.	.85	.85	.80	.85
1	.19¾	.02½	Pete Cobalt	.02½	.04¼	.02½	.03¼
1	.01½	.00¼	Picard	.00¼	....	....	....
1	.20	.04	Pioneer	.04	....	....	....
1	.08¼	.00½	Potter Doal	.00½	....	....	....
1	1.60	.60	Prem. Gold	.65	.70	.65	.67
1	.70	.04	Quemont	.07	....	....	....
1	.03	.00¼	Ribago	.00½	....	....	....
1	.10	.02	Ritchie	.04	.05	.03½	.04
1	.04	.00¼	R. Montbray	.01	....	....	....
1	.08	.01	Salmo Mal.	.01¼	....	....	....
None	.35	.07	San Antonio	.09	.12	.10¾	.12
1	.56	.17	Seven Troughs	.20	.18	.17	.18
1	3.50	.55	Sherritt G.	.71	.85	.75	.83
1	.75	.24	Siscoe	.38½	.41	.36	.40
1	.04½	.00½	So. Keora	.03½	....	....	....
None	.07	.01½	Stadacona	.02	.02½	.02½	.02½
1	.29	.04	St. Anthony	.04	....	....	....
1	.25	.11	Stewart Abate	.11	....	....	....
None	5.85	.45	Sud Basin	.50	.70	.50	.69
1	.05	.01	Sud. Contact	.01½	....	....	....
1	.01	.00¼	Sudbury M.	.00½	....	....	....
None	.20	.03	Sudbury N.	.03	....	....	....
1	1.00	.20	Sunloch	.20	....	....	....
1	1.02	.39	Sylvanite	.48	.57	.47	.54
1	.22	.05	Tashota	.05	....	....	....
1	7.30	4.70	Teck Hughes	6.20	6.50	6.00	6.40
1	.19	.05	Telluride	.07	.06	.05	.05
1	.03	.02	Temiskaming	.02	....	....	....
1	.12	.01½	Thom. Cad'c.	.04	....	....	....
1	.05½	.00½	Tough Oakes	.01	.01	.00½	.00½
1	1.50	.10	Towagmac	.15	.20	.20	.20
None	7.50	.75	Treadwell	1.25	1.05	1.00	1.00
None	3.25	2.75	Tri-Metals	2.75	....	....	....
None	3.50	.30	Ventures	.35	.41	.35	.41
1	.50	.10	Vickers	.10	....	....	....
1	1.42	.60	Vipond	.85	1.07	.98	1.01
None	5.65	1.40	Waite Ack.	2.00	2.05	1.90	1.90
1	.03	.01	West D. Lake	.01½	....	....	....
.	.09	.01½	West Tree	.01½	....	....	....
1	1.30	.12	White Lake	.14	.24	.17	.23
1	.05½	.02	Wiltsey	.05	....	....	....
None	.01¼	.00¼	Windfall R.	.00⅛	....	....	....
None	.07	.03	Wood Kirk.	.03½	....	....	....
None	2.30	1.35	Wright-Har.	1.76	2.18	1.80	2.05
			WESTERN OIL STOCKS				
1	.70	.05	Acme	.24	.29½	.23	.29
1	2.10	2.00	Admiral	2.00	....	....	....
None	1.25	.22	Advance	.23	....	....	....
1	3.75	.30	Alta Pac.	.31	.33	.30	.32
None	2.00	.18	Associated	.20	.21	.18	.19
1	2.91	.80	Ajax	1.55	1.85	1.45	1.85
None	1.60	.08	Baltac	.08	.10¼	.08	.08
1	.20	.07	Black Dia.	.07	....	....	....
1	.74	.22½	Brit. Dom.	.25	.26	.25	.26
1	4.25	.20	Calmont	.21	.30	.21½	.27
None	3.90	.50	Calgary and Ed.	.55	.62	.51	.56
1	1.00	.10	Comm. Pete.	.35	.45	.33	.45
None	.25	.10	Cypress	.12	....	....	....
None	3.50	.45	Dalhousie	.48	.55	.45	.46
None	.30	.04½	Devenish	.04½	.06½	.05	.06½
None	.26	.05½	Dome Oil	.07½	.11	.09	.11
None	1.35	.13	E. Crest	.54	.69	.52	.69
1	.08½	.02	Fabyan Pete.	.02½	....	....	....
None	2.50	.40	Foothills	.60	....	....	....
None	1.00	.14	Freehold	.14	.18	.14	.17
1	.20	.02	Great West	.02	....	....	....
None	1.40	.10	Hargal	.11½	.11½	.11	.11½
None	.45	.12	Herron Pete.	.14½	....	....	....
None	.25	.05	High Sarcee	.05½	.07	.06	.07
None	10.00	1.55	Home	1.70	2.00	1.67	1.94
None	.82	.09½	Homestead	.16½	.23	.17	.20
1	.55	.04½	Ill. Alta	.04¾	.05½	.04¾	.05½
None	2.35	.25	Lowery	.50	....	....	....
1	.20	.02½	Madison	.02½	.04½	.02¾	.04½
1	3.25	.40	Mayland	.65	.85	.70	.85
None	.33	.09	McD. S. Ex.	.09	.11	.09¼	.10½
1	1.10	.25	McD. S. M.	.25	.29	.25	.29
1	5.90	.63	McLeod	.70	.75	.67	.67
None	.87	.20½	Mercury	.33½	.39	.32¾	.37
None	1.05	.03	Merland	.13	.20	.13½	.18
1	.42	.14	Mid West	.14	.19	.17	.17
None	2.10	.15	Mill City Pete	.33	.37	.32½	.37
1	.45	.18	Model	.28½	.31	.29	.30½
1	.91	.15	Monalta	.23	.15	.15	.15
1	.23	.12	Moose M.	.12	....	....	....
1	.10	.02	New Federal	.02	....	....	....
None	2.32	.34	Nordon	.38	.38½	.35	.38½
None	.27	.04	Oil Select	.06	.08	.06	.06½
None	2.10	.24	Okalta	.25	.25	.24	.25
100	45.00	25.00	Do., pref.	45.00	....	....	....
None	.25	.03	Olga Gas & Oil	.05	.06	.05	.06
1	.58	.11	Petrol	.32	.35	.31	.34
.	2.45	1.70	Penn Pete	2.30	....	....	....
None	.43½	.06	Ranchmen's	.10	....	....	....
1	.45	.03	Regent	.03¼	.04½	.03	.04½
None	.48	.05	Richfield	.07½	.09½	.08½	.09¼
None	65.00	15.00	Royalite	15.00	16.00	15.00	15.50
1	1.46	.20	Sarnia Oil	.20	....	....	....
1	.50	.15	Sioux City	.15	....	....	....
1	.22½	.04½	Signal Hill	.04¾	.05¾	.05	.05
1	1.30	.35	Spooner	.38	....	....	....
None	2.10	.25	So. West Pete	.27	.27	.27	.27
None	1.08	.06	Sterling Pac.	.12	.18	.17	.18
.	.20	.05	Turner Basin	.20	....	....	....
1	.60	.08	Turner Valley	.15	.15	.15	.15
None	1.65	.25	United	.26½	.31	.27	.31
None	.83	.19	Vanalta	.19	....	....	....
1	.80	.11½	Vulcan	.14	.15	.15	.15
None	.15	.01¼	Wainwell	.01½	.02¼	.01¼	.02¼
1	1.75	.14	Waite Valley	.15	....	....	....
.	.62	.50	Wellington	.50	....	....	....
			VANCOUVER STOCK EXCHANGE (Transactions for week to December 31)				
25c.	....	....	Bayview	.01	....	....	....
25c.	....	....	Beaver Silver	.01	.01	.01	.01
25c.	....	....	Bluebird	.02½	....	....	....
25c.	....	....	Cork Province	.00½	....	....	....
1	....	....	Cotton Belt	.15	.15	.15	.15
1	....	....	Duthie	.14	....	....	....
1	4.50	.55	George Copper	.55	....	....	....
1	....	....	Georgia River	.02¼	....	....	....
50c.	....	....	Geo. Enterprise	.05	.10	.10	.10
10c.	....	....	Gladstone	.02	....	....	....
1	1.90	.30	Golconda	.35	....	....	....
50c.	.90	.02	Grandview	.03	.04	.03	.04
25c.	....	....	L. & L.	.01	....	....	....
1	....	....	Inter. Coal	.15	....	....	....
1	....	....	Independence	.01	....	....	....
1	.09	.00½	Indian Mines	.01	....	....	....
1	....	....	Jack Waite	.49	.45½	.45½	.45½
1	....	....	Los. Ang. Van	.12	....	....	....
10c.	.10	.01	Lucky Jim	.02½	....	....	....
25c.	.56	.01	Kootenay King	.01¼	....	....	....
2.50	....	....	Marmot Gold	.01	....	....	....
50c.	....	....	Marmot Metals	.00½	....	....	....
25c.	....	....	Mohawk	.00½	.00½	.00½	.00½
1	....	....	Montana Mines	.22	....	....	....
1	.13½	.01½	Morton Woosley	.03	.02½	.02½	.02½
50c.	.26	.02	National Silver	.02	....	....	....
50c.	.40	.03	Noble Five	.04	.05	.05	.05
50c.	.17	.04	Oregon Cop.	.06	....	....	....
1	1.75	.75	Pioneer Gold	1.20	1.24	1.10	1.20
50c.	.15	.06¼	Porter Idaho	.06¼	....	....	....
None	....	....	Premier Border	.00½	....	....	....
1	1.00	.07	Planet Mines	.07	....	....	....
None	1.78	.20	Reeves McD.	.25	.25	.25	.25
1	....	....	Reno Gold	.10	....	....	....
1	.57	.02	Rufus Argenta	.02	.03	.03	.03
1	.25	.04	Ruth Hope	.05	.04½	.04½	.04½
1	....	....	Silverado	.04	....	....	....
25c.	....	....	Silver Crest	.01½	.02	.02	.02
20c.	....	....	Silversmith	.05	....	....	....
50c	.26	.01½	Snowflake	.02	.02	.01½	.02
1	.01½	.01½	Terminus	.01½	....	....	....
50c.	.06	.01	Topley Rich	.01	.01	.01	.01
5	.30	.25	Toric	.25	....	....	....
20c.	....	....	Wellington	.01	....	....	....
1	.24	.05	Whitewater	.05	....	....	....
None	.05	.00¼	Woodbine	.01	.01¼	.01	.01¼

DIVIDEND PAYERS

	Rate	Yield		Rate	Yield
Cons. Smelters	$12.50	8.33	Nipissing	30c.	26.08
Dome Mines	$1	10.86	Premier	12c.	17.91
Hollinger	65c.+5c.	10.93	Royalite	50c.	.....
Home Oil	25c.	.....	Sylvanite	$2	3.70
Inter. Nickel	$1	6.45	Teck Hughes	60c.	9.37
Lake Shore	$1.20+30	6.25	United Oils	5c.	.....
McIntyre	$1	4.76	Wright-Har.	5c.	.....

BWANA M'KUBWA AGREES TO MERGE IN CONGO BORDER

Gets 550,000 Shares of Stock in Rhodesian Concession

ONLY TWO GROUPS

Sir Edmund Davis Intimates Two Companies Will Agree on Basis of Production

At an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Bwana M'Kubwa Copper Mining Co., which is developing a copper property in Northern Rhodesia, held in London, England, approval was given for the sale of the company's physical assets to the Rhodesian Congo Border Concession for 550,000 shares in that company.

Under the terms of the merger the Rhodesian Congo Border Concession acquires the N'Changa Copper Mines, also developing a copper property in the same area, which will bring under the control of one company three enterprises which in the past have operated independently. At the present time the authorized capitalization of the Rhodesian Congo Border Concession is 750,000 shares of £1 par value of which 749,678 are issued. This capitalization is to be increased to £2,000,000 by the creation of 1,250,000 new £1 shares, each ranking pari passu in all respects with the existing shares. Upon completion of the merger 126,263 shares will be issued to shareholders of the N'Changa Copper Mines, and 550,000 shares to the Bwana M'Kubwa shareholders, making the total outstanding capitalization 1,426,263 shares out of the 2,000,000 shares authorized.

To Issue Debentures

In order to further finance the combined operations, the Rhodesian Congo Border Concession will create £6,000,000 of 7 per cent debentures of which £4,500,000 will be issued. These will be redeemable at any time before 1940 at a premium of 20 per cent or at any time thereafter at par. These will also carry certain conversion rights permitting exchange for the common £1 par value shares. This debenture issue will be underwritten by the Rhodesian Anglo-American, Ltd., and J. C. Thurn & Son, for a commission of 3 per cent.

The outstanding capitalization of the Bwana M'Kubwa Copper Mining Co., as at December 18, was 9,503,497 common five-shilling shares. In addition, it has an authorized debenture debt of £1,000,000 at 7½ per cent, which carries conversion rights. Of this debenture debt, £210,950 has already been converted and of the balance, £789,050, the holders thereof have consented to convert into common shares which will bring the total outstanding capitalization in common shares up to 12,566,097 shares.

Outstanding options on 1,101,134 shares at 20s. per share have been cancelled, but there are outstanding options on 239,169 shares at 15s. per share.

Under the terms of the agreement the Rhodesian Congo Border Concession proposes to offer to Bwana M'Kubwa and N'Changa shareholders opportunities to purchase pro rata the new £4,500,000 debenture issue planned. This new debenture issue will carry interest at 7 per cent and will be repayable by means of a sinking fund to commence at the end of 1940. The company has the right to redeem on giving three months' notice at any time before the end of 1940 at a premium of 20 per cent.

These debentures also carry conversion rights into £1 shares up until December 31, 1932, at the rate of £13 per share, during 1933 and 1934 at £14 per share, during 1935 and 1936 at £15 per share, during 1937 and 1938 at £16 per share and during 1939 and 1940 at £17 per share. In addition, the subscribers for such debentures will have the option up to January 31, 1932, to take up £1 common shares of the Rhodesian Congo Border Concession at a price of £8 per share on the basis of four £1 common shares for every £100 of debentures subscribed for.

Under the terms of the agreement Bwana M'Kubwa is to be reimbursed for certain development and construction expenditures.

The parent company, Rhodesian Congo Border, retains until April 30, 1935, exclusive prospecting rights over an area of approximately 52,000 sq. miles where already an extension of the N'Changa holdings have indicated 30,000,000 tons of copper ore averaging 6.6 per cent copper.

Bwana Nearing Production

The operations of the Bwana M'Kubwa Co. were far advanced and construction is under way for equipping this property for production early in 1932. Under the terms of the consolidation, it is planned that between 5,000 and 7,000 tons of ore from the M'Kana property of the Bwana M'Kubwa will be treated daily and about 2,000 tons of the richer ore from the Rhodesian Congo Border Concession or the N'Changa property will be treated. At N'Kana the erection of a smelter is in progress which will be sufficient to treat the concentrates produced from the three properties.

At the meeting of the shareholders of Bwana M'Kubwa, the chairman, Sir Edmund Davis, pointed out that merging with the Rhodesian Congo Border Concession and the N'Changa would place the development of the Rhodesian Copper Mines under the control of two groups, themselves and the Selection Trust, and between them there should be no difficulty in arriving at an arrangement for all practical purposes so that production should not outrun consumption.

In reviewing the future, Sir Edmund said that they could look forward with the greatest confidence to normal increased copper consumption as over 60 per cent of the world's copper was being used in the electrical industry and that over the past 50 years there has been an annual increase of 6 per cent in the world copper consumption. On this basis by 1940 the world would be consuming 3,000,000 tons annually.

BANK CHAT

The Canadian Bank of Commerce announces the following staff appointments:

W. A. ANDERSON, assistant supervisor of foreign department at head office, has been appointed supervisor of budgets.

J. D. SIM, manager at Main and Alexander, Winnipeg, branch, has been appointed assistant inspector attached to the superintendent's department, Winnipeg.

A. L. HOOEY is acting manager at Hawkestone, Ont.

A. J. MAYNARD has been appointed manager at Main and Alexander, Winnipeg, branch, succeeding J. D. SIM.

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METROPOLITAN BUILDING - TORONTO

May Build New Elevator

A new 3,000,000-bushel elevator in Vancouver, the first unit of a 10,000,000-bushel public storage programme will be built on undeveloped harbor board property just west of the Pacific Terminal Elevator, it is stated by prominent grain dealers; though construction must await the preparation of plans; their submission to the Federal Government and approval.

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We believe the shares of this Company offer a speculation of merit, and recommend them as such. We are advised by officials of the company that application will be made in due course to list these shares.

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A booklet containing maps and other descriptive information, relative to the affairs of Gas & Oil Developers, Limited, will be mailed upon request.

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LONDON LIFE'S NEW BUSINESS IS $107,189,024

Lapses Reduce Rate of Growth During Past Year

The London Life Insurance Co. issued a total of 107,189,024 new life business for 1930, an amount slightly below that of 1929 when $110,387,372 was issued but an increase on all preceding years, according to E. E. Reid, managing director of the company.

The amount of life insurance in force at the end of the year was $439,000,000, an increase of some $33,000,000 over the 1929 total of $407,327,631. The increase compares with an increase of $55,285,554 shown in 1929 and of $56,136,323 made in 1928 over the preceding year. During 1930, there was also an increase of $70,578 in premiums under sickness and accident policies.

Decrease in group insurance business and increased demand for policy surrender values affected the growth of the company's total business adversely. The amount of ordinary insurance issued in 1930 is $2,136,229 more than that issued in 1929 while the amount of industrial and intermediate insurance issued exceeds that of the previous year by a good margin. Group insurance issued shows a considerable shrinkage which is more than counterbalanced by increased group sickness and accident insurance issued. The latter is stated to be more than double that issued in 1929.

Since activities in the group sickness and accident department do not show in the company's main statement, this reduces the total of new life business to less than that of 1929.

The company's complete annual report will appear shortly.

Decrease in Fish Catch Reported by Nova Scotia

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Indications are that the total catch of Nova Scotia fisheries for 1930, will be approximately 256,300,000 pounds, a decrease of approximately 26,300,000 pounds from 1929. The marketed value of the fisheries in 1929 was $11,455,491, and the value of 1930 will approximately be about $10,500,000.

With the catch dropping 70,000 quintals from the returns of 1929, the Lunenburg deep-sea fishing fleet experienced the worst season in many years. The value of the catch was about half a million dollars less than in 1929.

Ship Apples to Argentine

Indications of a growing export trade for British Columbia apples are shown in the increased shipments to the Argentine. In the year 1929 a small consignment of British Columbia apples was sent to Buenos Aires with the result that nearly 30 carloads have been arranged for shipment this season to the Argentine capital.

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Unsound Practice Charged Against Annuities Branch

Canadian Actuary Makes Attack on Methods, Rates and Reserves of Government Department at Ottawa

An attack on the methods and soundness of the Canadian Annuities Branch at Ottawa is contained in a letter received this week by The Financial Post from a leading Canadian actuary.

In this letter, extracts of which are published herewith, it is charged that not only has the Annuities branch at Ottawa departed very largely from its original purpose of encouraging thrift among Canadian people, by setting up a selling organization from coast to coast in competition with organized life insurance companies, but that the basis on which its reserves are calculated is actually unsound in the face of present-day conditions and also that the rates which it quotes offer in some cases a yield of as much as 6½ per cent, on top of which the government pays all charges such as commissions, expenses, salaries and so forth.

Our correspondent writes in part as follows:

"During the last few years the world has been rudely awakened to the danger of government interference in trade and commerce. Whether in marketing, pegging prices or artificially restricting output, one and every restraint by government interference has collapsed with a great deal of harm to trade and from which it will take some considerable time to recover.

"Here in Canada an insidious form of government trading in annuities has been gradually developing. Originating with the laudable idea of encouraging thrift among the Canadian people the Government Annuities Act was passed in 1908. The annuities were to be sold at net rates, the overhead expenses being borne by the Dominion government. No commissions were paid, the application having to be made direct to Ottawa and the leaflets were distributed through the post office organization.

Rates Were Reasonable

"The rates charged were reasonable ones at that time in 1908 and the only objection which could then be raised would be whether the entry of the government into the annuity business was justifiable in a country where so many of the largest and most flourishing life and annuity companies in the world had their origin. The life insurance companies in Canada at that time were selling their annuities at the same rates as the government, charging up the commissions and expenditures against the higher rate of interest which they could earn on their funds.

"In the last three years the whole nature of the government scheme has been changed. Large expenditures have been made in setting up a selling organization from coast to coast and huge liabilities are being incurred without apparently the matter being referred to parliament. Some government official evidently hit upon the happy idea that the government in selling its annuities might adopt the same system as the life insurance companies by public advertising, appointing agents and salaried representatives and paying commissions to those who introduced business.

Now in Direct Competition

"Evidently it was assumed that all this additional expenditure would be borne by the government for the rates of annuities have remained unchanged. In other words the government has gone into the insurance business in direct competition with the life insurance companies and the whole of the cost is being borne by the Dominion government; that is, it is being paid by the taxpayers, among which the life insurance companies are substantial contributors.

"No account of these expenditures on salaries and commissions are published in the annual report of the Government Annuity branch which merely shows the amounts received for annuities and the amounts paid out to the annuitants. It is evidently thought that none of the publicity to which the affairs of life insurance companies are subjected as to amounts paid by way of salaries and commission to agents, branch office and head office expenses and which has been found necessary in the public interest where life insurance companies are concerned, necessarily applies to a government department when it engages in the same business.

Old Reserve Tables Are Used

"There are other even more serious factors which merit publicity. There has been a regularly improving vitality among annuitants as among the rest of the population and the life insurance companies have in the last few years changed the basis on which their annuities have been calculated, reducing the rates obtainable for a given amount of purchase money. Similarly they have increased the reserves held for annuities and such an increase in the annuity reserves has been made compulsory by law in 1927 by the Dominion government itself.

"However, the government's own annuity department considers itself above considerations of adequate rates or adequate reserves and still adheres to the same rates and reserves which were considered adequate years ago but have been rendered obsolete by recent investigations. The seriousness of the situation is emphasized when it is observed from the latest statement of the Government Annuity Department covering the period up to March 31, 1929, which shows that it has received as much for the purchase of annuities in the last three years of its accounts as in the previous 18 during which the Government Annuity branch has been functioning. With inadequate rates and inadequate reserves it is time that the great danger of this government trading at the expense of the public was fully realized.

Britain Had Similar Problem

"A similar situation arose in England over a century ago. The British government in 1808 conceived the idea of selling annuities as part of the scheme of funding the national debt. The rate was based on the yield of the government's own bonds and for mortality the Northampton Table was used which showed a far too heavy mortality. The "Old Equitable," the first life insurance company, based its life insurance rates on the same table and the rates proved so much more than adequate for the risk of death that large refunds were made to the policyholders but the government, however, continued to use this table for selling annuities and when the seriousness of the situation was forced to their attention they had already lost over $10,000,000 on the scheme, a very substantial sum for those days.

"There was some excuse for ignorance as to a suitable annuity basis in 1808 but none at the present time.

"How seriously inadequate are the rates that the government is using for immediate annuities can be seen when it is stated that if a modern table of annuitant vitality be used the government rate at age 70 for a female life gives $121.20 a year payable quarterly for life for each $1,000 purchase money. The rate of interest here used is over six per cent per annum with the advantage of mortality in addition. For age 80 the net rate used with the advantage of mortality in addition is 6½ per cent annually, the annuitant obtaining $191.94 a year payable quarterly for each $1,000 purchase money. Even at age 65 a female life gets a yield of over 5½ per cent per annum with the benefits of mortality in addition. These are net rates and commissions, expenses and salaries of salesmen are all borne by the government in addition. Thus, the government which can borrow money at less than 4½ per cent is ready to pay as high as 6½ per cent to those who will buy annuities from it, and finds it necessary to pay salesmen to go and sell these annuity bonds.

Well-to-do Few Are Favored

"Why this discrimination in favor of a selected few? We all approve the encouragement of thrift, especially among people of small means, who should be encouraged in every way possible to provide for their future rather than be dependent on the public in their old age. But it is a point as to how many of the government's annuitants are people of the laboring classes and how many of those who have purchased deferred annuities are of the same classes. The limit of the amount of annuity which can be held under a government annuity is $5,000 a year, a sum hardly compatible with the encouragement of thrift among people of small means. Why should the taxpayer subsidize annuities to people of such substantial means?

"The fact is that the government trading in annuities at inadequate rates has resulted in the representatives of the Canadian life insurance companies making practically no effort to advertise the advantages of annuities to the Canadian public. This is a far greater loss to the public in Canada than any effort made by the government to popularize annuities. The Canadian life insurance companies sell considerable amounts of annuities in Great Britain and other parts of the world and the benefits which they can give are practically lost to the Canadian public.

"If there is any special need to foster the selling of annuities it might be done by some remission of taxation in some form as is the case in Great Britain for life insurance policies but one fails to see why annuities should be favored as against all other forms of thrift, as bank deposits, accumulation of bonds and other securities, and especially against life insurance. The modern life insurance policy has all the advantages of deferred annuities included in its provisions with the important additional benefit of making provision for dependents who would otherwise be thrown on the charity of the public.

"I feel that the whole scheme of government trading in annuities is wrong both in its conception and wrong in its inadequate rates and inadequate reserves. I feel that government officials might well keep to their business of supervising the life insurance companies and see that the interests of the public are properly served by them rather than to enter into direct competition with them at the expense of the public."

MUNICIPAL FIGURES GAIN IN ONTARIO

Population Continues to Move Toward Larger Places

Ontario municipal statistics just issued and covering the year 1929 show an increase in assessed population with a continued drift away from the townships towns and villages toward the cities. The assessed population is shown at 3,065,251 as compared with 3,021,618 in 1928.

The total taxable assessment of the municipal organizations is given at $3,013,863,135 as compared with $2,914,934,072 in 1928 an increase of $98,929,063 or 3.4 per cent. Taxes imposed in 1929 amounted to $115,787,422, 4.5 per cent up from 1928. Of this total, municipal taxes were $77,940,331 and school taxes, $37,847,091.

The total debenture debt has risen 3.7 per cent to $451,936,592 and of this total 26 per cent is in general debt, 19 per cent is in school debt, 22 per cent is in local improvements and 33 per cent is debt for municipal utilities. Sinking funds have dropped in total to $57,756,641 from $63,575,029. Rural communities and towns and villages have increased their sinking funds during the year but county municipalities show a decrease from $627,073 in 1928 to $323,454 in 1929 and cities have dropped to $54,818,778 from $60,472,798.

The assets of the municipal organizations increased to $679,304,867 from $644,153,893 in 1928 while liabilities increased from $519,683,923 to $547,895,448.

Insurance Inklings

RAOUL CARIGNAN, formerly branch manager for the Dominion Life in Montreal, has now been appointed the company's supervisor for the Province of Quebec. Mr. Carignan will continue in active management of the Montreal branch.

PAUL BABY, formerly agency instructor for the Dominion Life's Montreal Branch, has been promoted to agency instructor and assistant supervisor for the Province of Quebec.

J. A. MAINGUY has been appointed manager of the Quebec City branch of the Dominion Life Assurance Co.

M. V. McDONALD, formerly the Dominion Life's manager for New Brunswick, has been transferred to Halifax, where he will act as the company's assistant supervisor for the Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland.

DEE M. ROBERTS, formerly general manager of H. R. Bain & Co., investment bankers, has joined the National Life Assurance Co. as special representative at the home office.

T. P. SHEFFIELD has become associated with Seneca Jones & Son as inspector for Manitoba and Saskatchewan, with head office in Winnipeg. Mr. Sheffield was formerly associated with Niagara Fire Insurance Co. as inspector for western Canada.

New Westminster Building Active

New Westminster building returns for the first ten months of 1930 amounted to $760,229 as compared with $508,555 in the corresponding period of 1929.

PROVINCIAL BANK REPORTS PROFITS OF $12.78 A SHARE

Savings Deposits Show Increase of $100,000 Over 1929

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Profits of the Provincial Bank of Canada in the fiscal year ended Nov. 29, 1930, amounted to $511,457 as compared with $551,022 in the previous year. Earnings on the capital stock, of which there are 40,000 shares outstanding, totalled $12.78 a shares as against $13.78 in the preceding period.

Dividends were paid at the rate of 9 per cent and absorbed $360,000. Provision for cash reserve was higher by $2,000 at $69,500, while the sum of $60,000 was written off real estate as compared with $48,138 in the previous year.

After these deductions there remained a surplus for the year of $21,957 and a balance of $463,182 was brought forward into the current year as opposed to $441,225 in the year before.

Total Assets are Lower

Total assets at $52,482,028 are lower as compared with $55,575,699. Of these, liquid assets totalled $27,110,273 or the equivalent of 58 per cent of liabilities to the public. Current loans are reduced some $400,000.

Call loans in Canada have shrunk from $12,416,210 to $6,698,725, a reflection of lessened market activity. Government securities, on the other hand, have been increased to $6,320,644 from $3,844,927. Railway securities at $3,138,389 are slightly higher, while other securities at $3,900,973 show an increase of over $2,000,000.

Non-Current Loans Higher

Deposits with the government to secure bank note circulation at $212,600 compares with $203,150 in the previous year, while non-current loans have risen from $99,828 to $173,813. Gold reserve of $850,000 shown last year does not appear in the current statement.

Bank premises are valued at $2,195,260, an increase of about $30,000, while real estate other than bank premises is carried at $418,277 as compared with $401.788.

Savings Deposits Increased

A feature of liabilities is the fact that savings deposits show a slight increase over those of the previous year, amounting to $35,787,825, as compared with $35,676,175 in the previous year. Notes of the bank in circulation amount to $4,169,270, a decrease of 1½ per cent, as compared with a year ago. Demand deposits at $5,891,313 are lower, as compared with $7,001,571, a reflection of the contraction in business.

Balances due to Provincial and Dominion governments show little change, and letters of credit are outstanding to the extent of $24,799 as against $45,670.

No Government Advances

While in the previous year Government advances stood at $1,250,000, no such item appears in the current report. Capital stock and reserve fund are unchanged at $4,000,000 and $1,500,000, respectively.

Following is a comparison of income and surplus accounts and general statements in the past two years:

	1930 $	1929 $
xProfits	511,457	551,022
Deduct:		
Dividends	360,000	360,000
Tax reserve	69,500	67,500
Premises	60,000	48,138
Surplus	21,957	75,384
Prev. surplus	441,225	865,841
P. & L. bal.	463,182	441,225

x—After deducting charges of management, interest due to depositors, rebate on current discounts and provision for losses and doubtful debts.

GENERAL STATEMENT
As at November 29

Immediately Available Liquid Resources — Assets	1930 $	1929 $
Specie	235,486	240,435
Dominion notes	2,732,242	2,480,989
Gold reserve	....	850,000
Due by for. banks	370,240	287,781
For. currency	72,905	59,136
Govt. secs.	6,320,644	3,844,927
	9,731,517	7,763,468
Loans and Securities Other Than Those of Canadian Government		
Public secs.	3,900,973	1,895,549
Rly. securities	3,138,389	2,945,527
Can. call loans	6,698,726	12,416,210
Current loans	21,601,608	22,005,115
	35,339,696	39,262,401
Due from Other Banks		
Notes of other banks	507,545	588,230
Cheques	2,010,092	2,575,307
Due by other banks	1,123,032	1,782,075
	3,640,669	4,945,612
Other Assets		
Non-current loans	173,813	99,828
Real estate	418,277	401,788
Mortgages	498,937	503,190
Letters of credit	24,800	45,670
Premises	2,195,260	2,165,670
Dep. re circ. fund	212,600	203,150
Sundry assets	246,459	185,122
	3,770,146	3,604,418
Total assets	52,482,028	55,575,699
Liabilities — To the Public		
Circulation	4,169,270	4,916,129
Govt. advances	....	1,250,000
Dom. govt.	353,007	362,395
Prov. govt.	37,208	87,528
Deposits by public:		
Demand dept.	5,891,314	7,001,571
Savings dept.	35,787,825	35,676,175
To banks abroad, etc.:		
Foreign banks	114,278	150,218
Letters of credit	24,799	45,670
Sundry liabilities	46,672	49,729
	46,424,373	49,539,415
To the Shareholders		
Dividends	94,472	95,059
Reserve	1,500,000	1,500,000
Capital	4,000,000	4,000,000
Surplus	463,183	441,225
	6,057,655	6,036,284
Total liabilities	52,482,028	55,575,699

Weekly Bank Clearings

Eastern Cities	Jan. 3, 1930	Dec. 31, 1930
Halifax	$ 2,081,560	$ 2,616,593
Saint John	2,567,620	1,720,124
Moncton	965,765	725,764
Sherbrooke	803,889	630,800
Quebec	6,214,633	4,820,001
Ottawa	6,790,241	5,422,470
Kingston	654,616	599,188
Peterboro'	796,494	802,641
Toronto	115,643,237	78,988,195
Hamilton	6,500,560	4,493,303
Kitchener	1,208,871	1,055,789
Brantford	1,258,507	958,732
Chatham	757,292	629,818
Windsor	3,932,725	2,938,222
Sarnia	445,527	407,877
London	2,501,085	2,665,354
Montreal	126,224,334	125,351,818
Sudbury	1,180,922	775,876

Western Cities	Jan. 3, 1930	Dec. 31, 1930
Fort William	$ 874,271	$ 643,374
Winnipeg	46,658,554	32,267,816
Brandon	539,871	384,108
Moose Jaw	1,198,359	672,075
Saskatoon	2,484,817	1,749,397
Prince Albert	471,135	229,708
Edmonton	7,377,846	4,093,748
Calgary	6,864,991	5,679,438
Medicine Hat	327,228	194,347
Lethbridge	562,175	404,919
Vancouver	18,752,256	13,381,721
Victoria	2,093,059	1,404,372
Regina	5,657,740	3,364,797
New Westminster	912,140	984,429

DEBITS IN MARITIMES SHOW LEAST DECLINE

Total to November 30 Drops 19.6 Per Cent From 1929

Bank debits to individual accounts in Canada amounted to $34,500,000,000 in the first 11 months of 1930, a decline of 19.6 per cent from the record total in 1929, and also a decrease from the 1928 total. Compared with the corresponding period in 1929, the total of bank debits in the 11 month period of 1930 showed a decrease of 10.7 per cent in the Maritime provinces, 19.8 per cent in Quebec; 19.4 per cent in Ontario and 20.1 per cent and 20.4 per cent in the prairie provinces and in British Columbia respectively.

Debits in November were affected through five Sundays falling in the month and showed a drop of 19 per cent from the October total. Normally, debits are usually 1.4 per cent greater in November than in October. Recession in the Maritime provinces was 5.8 per cent after seasonal adjustment, the least decline of any of the provinces. Quebec lost 26.8 per cent largely due to reduction of speculative trading in Montreal. Ontario dropped 18.5 per cent; the prairie provinces, 19.1 per cent and British Columbia was down 11.5 per cent.

The total of bank debits for November was $2,973,600,000 or 28.8 per cent below the corresponding month in 1929. Ottawa was the only clearing centre to show a gain over 1929 figures for the month.

Bank Chat

G. R. VIETS, formerly manager at Sackville, N.B. for the Bank of Nova Scotia, has retired on pension after 42 years of service with the bank. R. B. ROSSBOROUGH, formerly manager at Campbellton, N.B. has also retired on pension after 37 years of service.

The Bank of Montreal will open a new branch on or about January 12 at 112 Spadina Ave., Toronto. The new branch will be designated "Spadina Ave. and Adelaide St. branch" and will be under the management of J. R. A. GRANT, formerly manager at Queen St. and Portland St., Toronto.

J. LEEMING, Victoria, will be in charge of a new branch to be opened by the Bank of Montreal in Victoria about January 15. The new branch will be located at 1,200 Government St. and will be designated "Government St. branch."

The Bank of Montreal announces the following staff changes:

T. DICKSON, manager at Weyburn, to Winnipeg as assistant inspector.

V. T. OLSEN, Wynyard to Punnichy as manager.

J. C. BROWN, Quebec to Breakeyville as acting manager.

A. E. BLEAU, Craig St. & Place d'Armes Hill, Montreal to Molson Park, Montreal, as acting manager.

F. A. ALLAN, manager, Park Avenue Extension, Montreal, to Claremont Ave. & Sherbrooke St., Westmount, as manager.

R. HILL, manager, Claremont Ave. & Sherbrooke St., Westmount, to Marcil Ave. & Sherbrooke St., Montreal, as manager.

S. C. MOLSON, accountant, Knowlton, to Cookshire as manager.

P. H. ARMSTRONG, Kamsack, to Eastend, Sask. as manager.

J. W. MONTAMBAULT, manager, Port Alfred, to Arvida as manager.

D. T. NEIL, manager, Trenton, to Queen & Portland Sts., Toronto, as manager.

D. L. WILLSON, manager, Central Market Branch, Hamilton, to Trenton as manager.

HENRY SIMMS, manager, Grand' Mère, has gone on leave of absence, prior to retiring on a pension.

R. A. E. AITKEN, manager, Sherbrooke, has gone on leave of absence, prior to retiring on a pension.

F. E. HALLS, manager, Cookshire, has gone on leave of absence, prior to retiring on a pension.

J. H. HUDSON, manager, Marcil Ave. & Sherbrooke St., Montreal, has gone on leave of absence, prior to retiring on a pension.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce announces the following staff changes:

I. A. McPHAIL, head office, has been appointed assistant inspector.

A. H. WATERMAN'S appointment as assistant manager at Mexico, D. F. has been cancelled.

The sub-agency at Plum Coulee, Man. is open for business on Monday and Thursday of each week instead of Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Yonge & Eglinton, Toronto, branch is now operated as a sub-agency to Yonge & Manor Road, Toronto, branch.

Yearly Bank Clearings

Eastern Cities	1929	1930
Halifax	$197,539,727	$ 174,720,967
Saint John	152,472,005	124,224,177
Moncton	53,623,942	51,039,289
Sherbrooke	54,664,852	45,958,556
Quebec	375,097,850	340,581,738
Ottawa	443,894,842	372,586,752
Kingston	46,688,919	44,029,368
Peterboro'	51,283,226	42,795,606
Toronto	7,721,761,164	6,036,838,536
Hamilton	350,828,242	310,976,401
Kitchener	71,569,954	63,410,497
Brantford	76,801,737	58,564,628
Chatham	41,712,001	32,339,342
Windsor	299,837,164	214,689,007
Sarnia	45,300,948	36,465,046
London	183,917,736	168,047,074
Montreal	8,279,414,820	6,917,957,798

Western Cities	1929	1930
Winnipeg	$3,393,339,677	$2,517,469,597
Brandon	34,403,096	26,763,171
Moose Jaw	72,493,575	59,359,874
Saskatoon	146,345,921	117,775,198
Edmonton	358,961,730	293,550,899
Calgary	697,716,733	451,673,700
Medicine Hat	26,445,424	17,312,187
Vancouver	1,243,625,052	994,131,728
Victoria	151,226,016	125,397,563
Regina	337,388,125	252,351,192

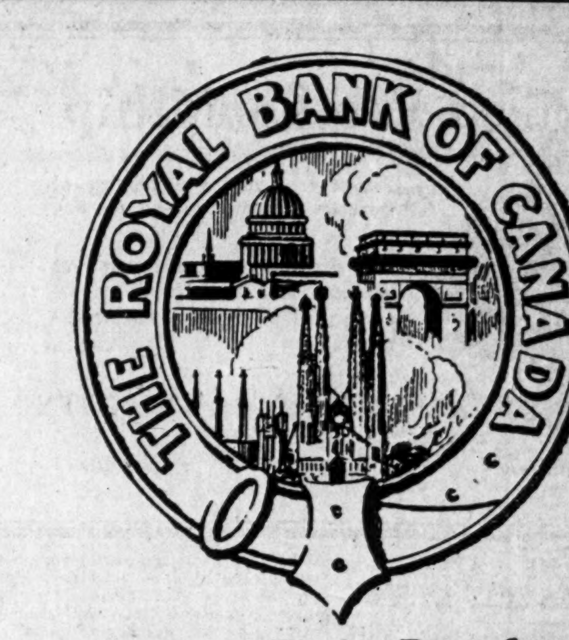
Monthly Bank Clearings

Eastern Cities	Dec., 1929	Dec., 1930
Halifax	$ 17,358,597	$ 14,608,296
Saint John	10,952,691	9,732,561
Moncton	5,295,445	3,901,249
Sherbrooke	4,336,102	3,645,895
Quebec	33,501,515	28,515,459
Ottawa	38,466,871	31,646,219
Kingston	3,612,658	3,505,431
Peterboro'	4,076,743	4,318,228
Toronto	571,132,287	477,705,707
Hamilton	31,269,464	24,736,866
Kitchener	6,174,116	5,842,399
Brantford	6,168,818	5,577,966
Chatham	3,719,481	3,255,010
Windsor	21,134,371	14,705,111
Sarnia	3,589,721	2,888,352
London	15,433,212	14,679,129
Montreal	652,916,610	568,116,618

Western Cities	Dec., 1929	Dec., 1930
Fort William	$ 4,570,901	$ 3,853,618
Winnipeg	272,816,662	186,949,704
Brandon	2,780,544	2,213,608
Moose Jaw	5,658,554	4,201,556
Prince Albert	2,431,963	1,943,779
Edmonton	32,209,141	26,261,838
Calgary	51,385,615	37,613,817
Medicine Hat	1,963,604	1,418,249
Lethbridge	3,320,447	21,438,912
Vancouver	91,828,243	77,624,994
Victoria	11,259,128	9,357,923
Regina	27,600,977	19,926,844
New Westminster	4,447,606	3,407,636

Barclays Opens Toronto Branch

Barclays Bank (Canada) has opened its new Toronto office at 219 Bay St. under the management of T. A. Lissaman, who was formerly attached to head office at Montreal. This is the first branch to be opened by Barclays' (Canada) since its entrance into the Canadian field by the opening of a head office in Montreal in the fall of 1929.



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The Royal Bank of Canada

3027

Contract for New Shed for Saint John Harbor

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Contract for the dredging in connection with the new fertilizer shed to be erected for the Saint John Harbor Commission has been awarded to Eastern Contractors Ltd. A start is to be made at once on the work, the estimated cost of which is $100,000.

A Private Income of $100 a month for Life ... *from age 55!*

IF IN GOOD HEALTH —$100 A MONTH.
IF IN ILL HEALTH —$100 A MONTH.
IN CASE OF DEATH —$10,000 CASH.

Just picture it.
At 55, while still well and vigorous, to come into a private income (over and above other revenues), guaranteed for the rest of your life, of $100 a month. You simply make yearly or half-yearly deposits of an agreed amount for a specified period, at the end of which you begin to receive a monthly income for life.

That's only part of the story.
If, meanwhile, through sickness or accident you should become totally disabled, you cease paying premiums and receive $100 a month during such disability. At age 55, the regular income of $100 a month, unimpaired, comes into effect.

Look how your family is protected.
Should you die at any time before reaching 55, your family receives $10,000.

This is but one example of a variety of plans which the Sun Life of Canada has for every age, condition, and amount. Fill in and forward this form (which involves you in no obligation) and exact figures suited to your individual need will be sent you.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA
HEAD OFFICE MONTREAL

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA, Montreal, Canada.
Without obligation on my part please send full particulars of your $100-a-month-for-life plan as outlined in your advertisement in........
(Name of paper)
Name (Mr., Mrs. or Miss)........
Address (Street)........(City)........

The Provincial Bank of Canada

Condensed Statement, Nov. 29, 1930

ASSETS

Cash and due from Banks	$ 7,051,540.46	
Government, Municipal and other high grade Securities	13,360,008.13	
Call Loans	6,698,725.22	
Immediately available Assets		$ 27,110,273.81
Loans & Discounts		21,601,607.65
Bank Premises, Real Estate & Mortgages		3,112,474.72
Other Assets		657,671.92
		$ 52,482,028.10

LIABILITIES

Capital	$ 4,000,000.00	
Reserve Fund	1,500,000.00	
Undivided Profits	463,182.69	
		$ 5,963,182.69
Deposits, (Current, Savings, Correspondent Banks, etc.)		42,183,631.87
Notes in circulation		4,169,270.00
Other Liabilities		165,943.54
		$ 52,482,028.10

Canadian Mining News

Dividend Paying Gold Stocks

		Dome	Hollinger	Lake Shore	McIntyre	Premier	Sylvanite	Teck-Hughes	Wright-Hargreaves
Market price		$9.30	$6.40	$24.00	$20.75	$0.67	$0.54	$6.40	$2.05
Dividend		1.00	.70	1.50	1.00	.12	.04	.60	.20
Yield		10.75%	10.95%	6.25%	4.83%	18%	7.4%	9.4%	9.75%
Earning,	1930 ...	...	...	$1.56	$1.44	...	$0.008	$0.64	...
"	1929 ...	$1.86	$0.74	1.27	1.31	$0.09	.029	.54	$0.08
"	1928 ...	1.54	.94	.84	1.45	.18	.048	.55	.09
"	1927 ...	1.59	1.56	.78	.77	.17	...	.21	.17
"	1926 ...	1.27	1.26	.46	.83	.16	...	.15	.21
"	1925 ...	1.62	1.32	.42	1.22	.10	...	.08	.19
"	1924 ...	1.76	1.04	...	1.17	.22	...	.13	.09
"	1923 ...	.56	.61	...	...	...	...	...	...

HOWEY GAINS, BEGINS PAYING $600,000 LOAN

Red Lake Property Does Better as Experience Improves Methods

RECOVERIES HIGHER

December Bullion is $71,000, With Average Net of $4.95 Per Ton of Ore Milled

A plan of repayment of loans to the Howey Gold Mines has been worked out whereby in the opinion of the company's president, R. T. Birks, the financial obligations of the company can be liquidated out of earnings.

On October 20, 1930, the total advances to Howey, from its vice-president, W. S. Cherry, were approximately $600,000, made up of $400,000 advanced originally to complete the mill construction, and $200,000 subsequently loaned to purchase winter supplies and of unpaid interest.

A plan was decided in December whereby by the end of 1931, the $200,000 owing, together with interest on a like amount, would be liquidated. On December 20, 1930, the initial payment of $20,000 together with interest on this amount was made and monthly payments of $15,000 with interest will be made which will liquidate the $200,000 owing by the end of 1931. In addition, interest on the original loan, amounting to $28,000 annually, will be paid.

Values Increasing

The following is a tabulation of production and recovery since the annual report was issued in September last:

Month	Bullion	Tonnage	Rec. per ton
September	$57,746	13,260	$4.35
October	41,423	11,792	3.52
November	64,174	14,451	4.43
December	71,000	14,350	4.95

The improvement in grade treated during the past two months has been due to more intensive sampling of the ore in the stopes before breaking, thus reducing the barren rock broken. Contrary to reports, the width of the stopes has not been narrowed but continue to be mined for widths approximating 30 feet.

Previously, sampling was not carried out as extensively and ore that was of good appearance was broken often with the result that it proved barren. Stoping is now guided by the sampling results which is improving the grade.

Ore From Six Levels

At the present time six levels are furnishing ore, the 125, 500, 625, 750, 875 and 1,000 foot levels. The larger tonnage is coming from the 625 and 750-foot levels which is showing at present the higher grade of ore. On the 1,000-foot level the stopes continue to show an improvement in grade and it is believed that as these are opened up a higher grade than is now being drawn from the 625 and 750-foot levels, will be taken. To date, neither the 875 nor 1,000-foot levels have furnished their full share of the mill feed.

Tailings Loss is Low

The shrinkage system of stoping is employed and at present close to 1,000 tons of ore daily is being broken although the tonnage treated in December was at the rate of 465 tons daily, assaying $5.25 per ton from which a recovery of $4.95 per ton was made. The tailings loss is considered low, averaging about 25 cents per ton.

There is approximately 75,000 tons of mill grade ore broken in the stopes and this reserve is increasing at a rate approximately equal to the amount treated, all of which is incorporated in the present costs and is sufficient to operate the mill at full capacity for five months. Little sorting of the ore is taking place at the moment, probably between 5 and 10 per cent, it being found necessary when greater care is exercised in stoping.

Costs are Down

Operating costs are being reduced and are sufficiently below recovery value to permit of interest obligations and the principal repayment inaugurated to be carried out, now that production is around $70,000 monthly.

No exploration has gone below the 1,000-foot level and it is believed by Mr. Birks that if the present programme can be carried out the chances of a 'break' are favorable, as more development work is done which may change the whole outlook.

As promised at the annual meeting last September, shareholders within a few days will be forwarded an official statement showing the progress made since the annual report.

With Outlook Bright, Gold Stocks Steady

Yield High, Promise of Years of Productivity, Principal Mine Shares Attract More Than Usual Attention

Interest in gold stocks grows as the mines of Northern Ontario continue to expand and produce more gold with decreasing costs. These stocks have displayed strength as has no other group.

Gold production is not adversely affected by periods of depression owing to its constant demand at a fixed price. As a matter of fact, the value of gold actually increases in periods of depression as the purchasing power is greater as commodity prices decrease.

Aim at Second Place

During the past year Ontario gold mines have carried out expansion programmes that will during the current year place Canada in second place among the gold producers of the world. This expansion will also make for lower operating costs, assisted to a marked degree by receding prices on supplies necessary in modern mining and milling operations. With this larger production and lowered costs the value of the product, gold, remains the same, and it is knowledge of this condition that is directly affecting the market for this class of securities.

Why Yields Vary

The accompanying tabulation of market value, yield and earnings of the leading dividend-paying gold stocks requires interpretation if their respective positions are to be fully understood. Gold stocks, as in other classes of investments are inversely affected according to the security offered. The better the security or the possibility of constant and consistent earnings being maintained the lower the yield; the greater the speculation the higher the yield.

Of the stocks shown in the accompanying tabulation the following brief comment will serve to interpret their present position as to yield:

Hollinger operating earnings for 1930 will in all probability show approximately 5 per cent increase over the previous year and net earnings of about 75 per cent per share.

Dome will inevitably show a loss on operations for 1930 since it suffered a fire late in 1929 which destroyed its mill and the new mill was not put into operation until late in October, 1930.

Lake Shore increased its production last fall following an expansion programme that will make possible treating approximately 2,500 tons of ore daily. Earnings during 1931 will show a substantial increase over those in 1930 and will probably reach approximately $2.60 per share. Dividends will in all probability be increased with the next distribution on March 15.

McIntyre-Porcupine has a new mill under construction to be completed next spring which will permit of an increase in ore milled of approximately 35 per cent with like or greater increase in earnings.

Premier's earnings before write-offs have for many years been in excess of dividend requirements but the company follows the policy of writing off large amounts for depletion and from this reserve pays part of the dividend, which makes it appear that dividends have not been earned. The company's main producing property is believed to be nearing depletion, which, together with the low price of silver, is reducing the company's income. New properties opened by the company and properties under development are the future hopes of the company.

Sylvanite had been operating three years and paid its first dividend last month. Indications are that 1931 will witness approximately 25 per cent increase in production with earnings of approximately five cents per share. Dividends inaugurated in December, 1930, are expected to be maintained on a semi-annual basis.

Teck-Hughes has an expansion programme under way, for completion next May, which will increase its capacity approximately 35 per cent. It is expected that earnings, after the mill additions are working, will increase to a like extent, and that dividends will be increased accordingly.

Wright-Hargreaves now is producing more gold than at any other time in its history and on January 2, resumed dividends which are expected to be maintained on the basis of 20 cents per share annually; current earnings are in excess of this rate.

Nickel Dividend At Par in Canada

Shareholders of International Nickel Co. of Canada who received their dividend cheques at the year end, found that the funds were payable at par at any branch of the Bank of Montreal in Canada, excepting Yukon.

This is a departure for International Nickel. Previously the dividend cheques,, issued by the Bankers' Trust Co. in New York, were payable in New York funds. There was no complaint as to this excepting for the third quarter of 1929 when United States funds were at a discount in Canada with the result that shareholders found that the cheques were not collectable at par.

Previously, also, there often was a collection charge by the banks. Now, however, the cheques are collectable at par at any point in Canada where there is a branch of the Bank of Montreal.

O'Brien-Cadillac Mill May be Built Soon

ROUYN.—Within the next two or three months, O'Brien-Cadillac Mines, (developing a gold property in Cadillac township, Quebec), may be in a position to decide whether milling material and equipment is to be transported to the Cadillac property before the spring break-up. From present indications, the mill will be built.

Underground developments so far completed have been highly satisfactory and encouraging and it is understood that if the main vein is found at the 300-ft. horizon—carrying values and showing widths such as those disclosed above that horizon—the mine will be brought into production on a moderately large scale during the coming summer.

Values Reported High

Underground work is being carried forward as rapidly as possible so as to secure the desired information from the 300-ft. horizon in time to permit the hauling of milling material, equipment and supplies over the winter road, before the break-up next spring.

A large part of the ore in the dump carries an average of around $50 to the ton, while there is a large tonnage of ore which will average around $25 to the ton when milled.

Early work on the O'Brien disclosed some particularly high-grade sections of gold ore, but, for a time and from results obtained through diamond drilling, it was believed that values and width were not sufficiently consistent to warrant extensive underground development. This picture quickly changed, however, when underground development, at the 100-ft. level, was started, and over $1,000,000 in gold ore, of a commercial grade, has now been indicated.

This in itself is sufficient to warrant the erection of a mill, but officials of the enterprise apparently prefer to ascertain whether or not the ore is continuous to the 300 ft. horizon before proceeding with the proposed mill in that, provided the ore is continuous to that horizon, a larger mill can be installed—larger than that which might be decided on were a decision to be made at the present time.

Turner Valley Drilling Report

Wells Drilled by Imperial Oil

TURNER—

PROGRESS REPORT—Week Ending Dec. 27, 1930

PROGRESS REPORT—Week Ending January 3, 1931

Name of Well	No.	Type	Depth last report	Present depth	Feet drilled	Remarks
Royalite	24	S.	5473	5503	30	Drilling in lime (Top lime 5,255 ft.; 248 ft. in).
Royalite	25	R.	4304	4444	140	Drilling in lime (Top lime 4,278 ft.; 166 ft. in).
Foothills	3	DD.	....	....	...	Fishing for N rods at 5,654 ft.
Mayland	4	S.	1745	1955	210	Drilling in shale.
Mayland	6	R.	2174	2474	300	Drilling in shale.
Lowery	2	R.	4922	5038	116	Drilling in shale. (Should be near lime).
C.D. & P.	1	R.	3170	3289	119	Drilling in sand.
A. W. Pete.	2	R.	2006	2284	278	Drilling in shale.
E. Lowery	1	R.	4298	4490	192	Drilling in lower Fernie.
E. Lowery	2	S.	221	374	153	Drilling in shale.
Merland	1	R.	....	....	...	Fishing for drill pipe top of fish 2,006 ft.
Lethbridge	1	S.	375	588	213	Drilling in shale.

NOTE: R—Rotary. S—Standard. DD—Diamond Drill.

Production Resumed At Falconbridge

Production operations were resumed on January 2 at Falconbridge Nickel Mines following a 60-day shut-down.

During the period, advantage was taken to make an addition to the blast furnace which has resulted in bringing the capacity up to approximately 450 tons a day. The current production, however, will be maintained on a basis of approximately 250 tons daily which is in line with the refinery requirements at Kristiansand, Norway, to which the copper-nickel matte is shipped for refining.

BARRY-HOLLINGER RAISES PRODUCTION $67,000 IN 1930

One New Level Established at Mine During Past Year

Production during 1930 from Barry-Hollinger Gold Mines was $218,000 as compared with $151,000 during 1929 according to official information. This income was practically sufficient to meet all expenses.

During the past year the three compartment winze from the 1,000-ft. level was deepened from the 1,625 to the 1,750-ft. level, where lateral work was carried out on the No. 7 vein. Two ore shoots, one 40 ft. long and one 50 ft. long, together with two shorter lenses just west of the 50 ft. shoot were opened up.

New Electric Hoist

A station is being cut at the 1,750 ft. level to accommodate a new electric hoist which will permit sinking operations being carried to a depth of 2,500 ft. New levels are to be established at 1,875 and 2,000 ft., which will be opened up simultaneously, and sinking continued to the 2,500-ft. level where it is planned to open up this level by the end of the year.

In October the ore reserves above the 1,625 ft. level were estimated at 18,000 tons but this has been added to by developments on the 1,750 ft. level and will be further added to when raises are put through from the 1,750-ft. level to the level above.

The following is a summary of ore treated, recovery and recovery per ton, for 1930 by quarterly periods.

1930	Rec.	Tonnage	Rec. Per ton
1st quar.	$ 49,924	7,844	$6.36
2nd quar.	52,510	8,007	6.56
3rd quar.	55,287	7,988	6.92
4th quar.	60,763	7,886	7.70
Total	218,484	31,725	$6.92

The increase in recovery during the last quarter of 1930 was mainly due to the recovery in the slag which had accumulated from the years refining operations. The recovery in this slag amounted to approximately 350 oz. of gold and 282 oz. of silver.

In October it was announced that the tonnage to be treated was to be increased from 90 to 100 tons daily, but the official record of ore treated for the last three months was 2,586, 2,649 and 2,651 tons respectively which totals less than the tonnage treated in the previous three months, indicating that the proposed increase was not put into effect.

NEW COMPANY IS TAKING OVER PANDORA GOLD

New York Interests Provide $310,000 Cash For Development

From Our Own Correspondent

ROUYN.—Canadian Pandora Gold Mines Ltd., is the name of the company formed for the purpose of taking over the Pandora Gold Ltd. Canadian Pandora is capitalized with 5,000,000 shares of $1 par value. Pandora Gold Ltd. shareholders are to receive share for share in the new company, plus a 10 per cent stock bonus.

Meantime, arrangements have been made with New York interests fo the financing of Pandora. The New York interests are taking up 650,000 shares of Canadian Pandora, at an average price of nearly 50 cents per share—a total of $310,000. A $60,000 cash payment is to be made on or before Feb. 1, 1931, while the balance is to be in monthly payments. The entire $310,000 is to be paid by June 1, 1931.

Construct Mine Buildings

The building of the new mine buildings has been started, arrangements for a large part of the mining equipment, plant, etc., have been made, and, by the first of March, everything should be in readiness for the actual commencement of under ground development.

Pandora owns a gold prospect in Cadillac township, Quebec, about three miles east of the O'Brien-Cadillac property, which has been under development since the incorporation of Pandora Gold Ltd. in March, 1928. his predecessor company had a capitalization of $3,000,000 in $1 shares which were exchangeable for Pandora syndicate units sold, on the basis of 375 treasury shares for each syndicate unit held.

Novarre Mines Takes in Patricia Birch Syndicate

Supplementary letters patent have been granted to the Novarre Mines, which was incorporated in Ontario in February, 1929. permitting the increasing of the capitalization from $3,000,000 to $6,000,000 and changing the name to Patricia Birch Lake Mining Corp. Ltd.

The re-organization of the company was made so that the holdings of Patricia Birch Lake Syndicate could be incorporated with those of the Novarre Mines. Unit holders in the syndicate received a total of 2,000,000 shares in the new company for their property.

Patricia Birch Lake Syndicate owned 15 claims of approximately 600 acres in the Birch Lake section, Patricia district of Ontario, adjoining the property of McIntyre-Porcupine Mines. None of these claims are on the east side of the McIntyre property and six on the west. The principal work has been done on the west group where a vein has been opened up for approximately 200 ft. A shaft is to be sunk on this section as soon as climatic conditions permit taking in equipment.

The holdings of the Novarre Mines consisted of 12 claims in the Dufresnoy township in north-western Quebec, about a quarter of a mile east of the Waite-Ackerman-Montgomery property. A contract was recently given to carry out surface exploration work on this property during this winter.

WRIGHT-H. MINES CASH OR BULLION NEARLY $2,000,000

Believed Company Will Continue to Pay Five Cents Quarterly

A brief financial announcement accompanied dividend disbursement No. 27, mailed on January 2 to shareholders of Wright-Hargreaves Mines, stating that as at December 1, 1930, cash in the bank and bonds amounted to $1,798,845 and that bullion in transit amounted to $140,000, or a total of $1,938,845.

Dividend No. 27 marked the resumption of dividends for this company, and is the first to be paid since these were passed after the 2½ cent quarterly payment on November 1, 1928. The present dividend is on the basis of 5 cents per share and calls for a distribution of approximately $275,000. The free surplus as at December 1st, was $1,610,000 as compared with $808,479 on January 1, 1930.

Profits Above Dividend

This company finished the year with a production of approximately $2,500,000 and is currently earning in excess of dividend requirements on the basis of five cents per share quarterly. Whether the current dividend distribution marks the resumption of quarterly payments, has not been announced, but indications point in this direction since the earnings are on a very satisfactory basis.

The annual statement of the company usually appears about the middle of February, which outlines in detail both the financial and physical conditions of the company.

Buckingham Mines Is To Be Reorganized

Buckingham Mines is to pass through another reorganization according to an official notice to shareholders.

A meeting is called for January 17, at which time shareholders will be asked to approve of the transfer of the company's West Shining Tree property to a new company in order to stay a judgment and save it from forced sale.

A plan for reorganizing the capital structure of Buckingham is also proposed. Directors have outlined a plan to reduce the outstanding capitalization, amounting to 3,500,000 shares to 350,000 shares.

The company was originally incorporated in 1918 with a capitalization of 1,000,000 shares, this was increased to 2,000,000 shares in 1923 and in 1927 the present company was incorporated to take over the old company.

The holdings of the company consist of 160 acres in Fawcett and Asquith townships, West Shining Tree area, Ontario, and approximately 3,800 acres in Duprat, Montbray and Basfarat townships, Quebec.

Meeting is Called of Mercury Oils, Ltd.

Shareholders of Mercury Oils were called to meet in Calgary on January 7 to ratify an increase in capitalization from 3,000,000 to 5,000,000 shares of no par value.

Officers of the company state the proposed increase is to provide for the company's expansion programme.

Gold Stocks

will lead in activity during

1931

It is our firm belief, based on the opinion of authorities, that 1931 will be a banner year for the Gold Mines of Canada. Investors who purchase the shares of Gold Producers at to-day's levels should benefit substantially during 1931. The facilities of our organization are at your disposal—to buy, sell or furnish the latest information on these mines.

Latest Letter on Gold Stocks Mailed on Request.

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PLAN LOWERING CAPITAL STOCK OF BEARDMORE

Shareholders Asked to Accept One Share For Two in Old Company

Shareholders of Beardmore Gold Mines met in Toronto on December 30 and approved of a reorganization of the capital structure of the company, reducing it from $5,000,000 in $1 par value shares to $2,500,000 of like value.

Under terms of the reorganized financial structure purchasers of treasury shares in the old company will receive one new share in the reorganized company for each two shares formerly held. This does not change the respective position of these shareholders since the new capitalization is only one-half of the old. Of the $2,500,000 of $1 par value shares authorized in the new company, 1,000,000 shares are to be paid to the old shareholders. This is made possible by the holders of vendor stock accepting one share in the new company for each five previously held.

Contract Not Changed

The vendor of the company's property, F. C. Sutherland, originally received $40,335 in cash and 2,600,000 shares of treasury stock which, under the terms of the new reorganization, would reduce the vendor's holdings to 520,000 shares in the new company. Since 1,000,000 shares of the new company's stock is being paid to former shareholders it is evident that the outstanding stock in the old company amounted to approximately 960,000 shares in the hands of the general public and will leave control of the company, as before, in the hands of the vendors.

Under the terms of the agreement the 1,000,000 shares in the new company to be issued to the present shareholders is to be pooled for six months from the date of incorporation and to be extended for a further period of six months at the discretion of the directors.

Bond Issue is Menace

It is claimed that negotiations are well advanced toward underwriting 500,000 shares of stock in the new company which will put $100,000 cash in the treasury and will provide for the mill construction planned and an extension of the development work. When this is completed there will be 1,000,000 shares left unissued in the treasury and $100,000 in cash, and it is planned that proceeds from production when the mill is in operation will pay off the $400,000 bonded indebtedness.

Whatever is to be gained by a reorganization of the company, does not alter the fact that the $400,000 bond issue is a danger to shareholders. This is a first mortgage claim on the assets of the company. There is no apparent market for the bonds.

Metal Prices

New York—January 6.

Copper: Electrolytic spot, 10½c lb.

London—January 6.

(Long Tons)

Copper: Electrolytic spot, £48 10s.; future, £49 10s. Standard spot, £45 17s. 6d.; future £45 15s.

Tin: Spot, £118 17s. 6d.; future, £119 15s.

Lead: Spot, £14 7s. 6d; future £14 7s. 6d.

Zinc: Spot, £13 7s. 6d.; future, £13 17s. 6d.

Silver: 13 11/16d. per ounce.

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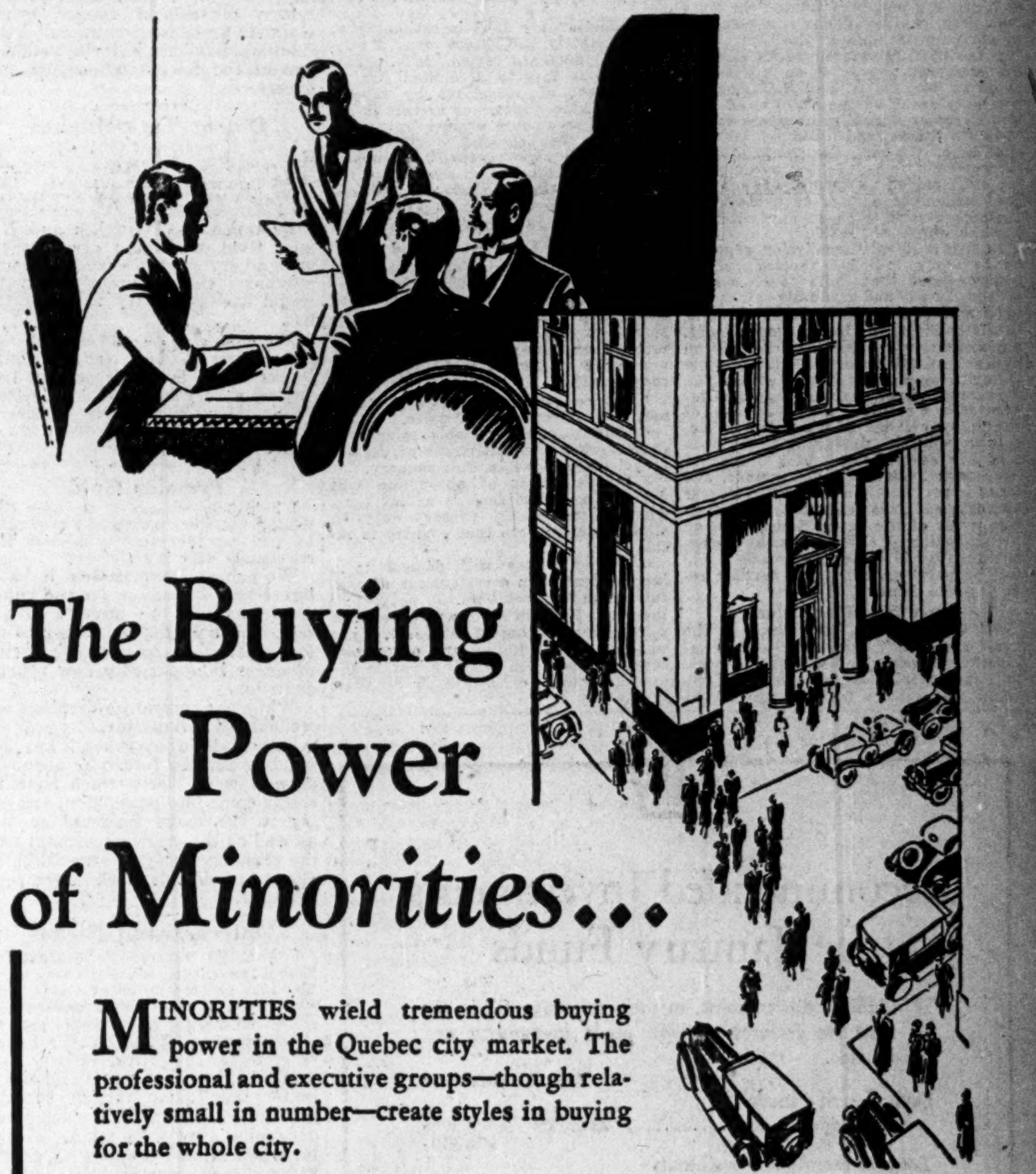

The Buying Power of Minorities...

MINORITIES wield tremendous buying power in the Quebec city market. The professional and executive groups—though relatively small in number—create styles in buying for the whole city.

They have a double influence. Their own choice of foods, of clothing, of furniture, of furnishings ... of every commodity ... sways the opinion of many thousands, by mere force of example.

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When you win this minority control you have opened all Quebec's market to your products. Because these groups are the live leaders of the business and social world in Quebec, they read the Chronicle-Telegraph—regardless of the language of their birth. You can sway this whole market through the advertising pages of this *newspaper of new Quebec.*

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Silver Outlook Is Not Hopeful

Gold Standard, Chinese Strife, Are Vital Factors, Review Shows

By G. C. BATEMAN, Secretary, Ontario Mining Ass'n

At the present time silver is selling at the lowest price in history. For a number of years past annual production has been steadily increasing and the change in the monetary system of India and several years' civil war in China have lessened the demand. The future of the metal is by no means clear and none of the proposals put forward to alleviate the situation would appear to represent any real cure.

It is estimated that since 1492 production of silver throughout the world has amounted to the enormous total of fourteen billion ounces or approximately fourteen times the amount of gold. Over 80 per cent of the world's production has always been absorbed in use as money or its equivalent, that is, for hoarding, but the history of silver for the past number of years has been one of demonetization and lessened use for money.

Half of the population of the world lives in China and India and it is estimated that these two countries have accumulated approximately 50 per cent of the total silver production of the past 437 years, or 7,000,000 ozs. These people are essentially hard money people. For ages they have been accustomed to put their savings into silver and to hoard it, because through these ages of experience they learned that the only thing of value in times of stress was hard money. They are not accustomed to the use of banks. Their savings, great in the aggregate, are small for the individual. Gold did not meet their requirements, although both of these countries and particularly India have also absorbed enormous amounts of gold. For the great majority of the population, however, gold was inadequate for their purpose because it would not subdivide into amounts sufficiently small to meet the requirements of a people whose individual savings over a considerable period of time might be represented by the sum of only one dollar or less.

Considering that not many years ago the average income of the people of India was only $5 per head of population, it will be seen that the only money which would serve their purpose was silver, as it could be divided into small amounts, could be safely hidden, was practically indestructible and always had a definite value. While individual savings might be small, with one-half of the entire population of the world in India and China, and this great population with this method of saving ingrained for hundreds of years, would in time accumulate the enormous total they are credited with having.

Mexico Uses Silver

This desire for hard money is not confined to the people of India and China. Mexico has always used silver as a primary money metal and the Mexican peso or silver dollar is a standard of currency throughout the East. During the Civil War greenbacks (United States currency) went down to about 35 cents on the dollar, and the situation was only saved by the supplies of gold and silver produced in the mines of the Western States, and made available at that time. We have also seen, in much more recent times, the loss and suffering inflicted on the people of many of the nations of Europe as a result of the depreciation of paper money following the war.

In 1926 a Royal Commission appointed to study India's monetary system recommended that India go on a gold standard basis and gradually sell on the open market the excess stocks of silver in the hands of the Indian Government, amounting to several hundred million ounces, and this report was immediately followed by a rapid fall in price. The amount of silver available was also increased as a result of the debasement of the silver coinage of a number of European countries, including Great Britain. For several years past China has been torn by internal dissensions, and what is practically a state of civil war has existed. This reduced the purchasing power of the people and caused an accumulation of silver stocks at Shanghai until by 1929 they had reached record proportions, thus still further reducing the demand.

Rapid Price Fluctuations

All these factors, the threat of the great stocks of Indian silver overhanging the market; the disruption to trade and purchasing power as a result of the rapid fluctuations in the price of the metal, has thrown it into disfavor as a medium of exchange, with the result that the price recently touched 31 cents, the lowest in history. A further danger lies in the possibility that some of the holders of great hoards of silver becoming fearful of the future of the metal, may dump them on an already overloaded market and a situation such as we saw in Europe, and particularly Germany following the war, might possibly develop.

The production of silver has been gradually increasing, and has risen from 182,000,000 ozs. in 1919 to 261,000,000 ozs. in 1929. In addition to the record production in 1929, there was also made available 10,000,000 ozs. from debasement of British coinage, 10,000,000 demonetized French coin and 35,000,000 ozs. sold by the Indian Government, giving a total of 316,000,000 ozs. to be absorbed.

1929 Production

The distribution of the 261,000,000 ozs. produced in 1929 was as follows:

Mexico	109,000,000
United States	60,000,000
Canada	23,000,000
All others	69,000,000
	261,000,000

In 1928 the percentage of Mexican silver derived from straight silver mines was 66 per cent, from the United States only 19 per cent, and from Canada 33 per cent, the balance being obtained as a by-product silver. Of the total world production in that year, 40 per cent was derived from what are classed as strictly silver mines, and 60 per cent from ores whose chief value was in copper, lead and zinc.

Low Prices for Silver

On account of the present low prices for silver it is almost impossible for straight silver mines to operate at a profit, with the exception of the few and now comparatively unimportant high-grade mines such as those of Cobalt, which are unimportant at least from the point of view of their production as compared with world output. This will not only result in a decreased output, but will result in a marked change in the relative proportion of by-product silver compared with the output of straight silver mines and the percentage of by-product silver will be greatly increased.

Unless some radical and unexpected improvement takes place it is doubtful if we will again see straight silver mining occupy the position it has held for centuries. Most of the United States mines are closed, and those still operating in Canada, are doing so with greatly reduced profits or no profits at all. In Mexico mines cannot be closed until the consent of the Government has been obtained and until the workmen have been paid three months' wages in advance. In spite of this, however, there are many mines in that country already closed, and in the middle of 1930 there were over eighty requests before the Government for suspension or reduction of operations.

By-Product Silver

It is apparent that in the future, unless there is a substantial increase in price or unless there are a number of major discoveries of high-grade ores, the greater part of the production of the world will be as by-product silver. While the price of silver is important to the companies producing it as a by-product, it is not nearly so important as to the straight silver mines, and a decrease in the price of silver, unless accompanied by a corresponding decrease in the price of copper, lead and zinc, will not materially affect the output.

Production for 1930 is estimated at approximately 200,000,000 ozs., a substantial decrease from 1929. This decrease is largely accounted for by curtailment of operations by copper, lead and zinc mines, but as this is believed to be a more or less temporary condition, the decrease in silver output for this reason cannot be considered as affording any permanent relief. On the other hand, we can look for a decreased output in the future from the straight silver mines.

Supply Exceeds Demand

The fall in the price of silver is the result of an excess of supply over demand. Under ordinary conditions there should be little difficulty in disposing of the 1930 output at higher prices than now prevail, but there are a number of factors to be taken into consideration.

1. By-product silver will be produced and sold, irrespective of price.
2. China's power of absorption will depend upon the settlement of the internal dissensions in that country.
3. India's power of absorption will depend to a considerable extent upon whether or not the present duty on silver entering into that country is retained.
4. Higher prices will depend to a large extent upon a restoration of confidence in the metal by the peoples of the East. This, in turn, will depend, to a considerable extent at least, upon whether or not Indian and other governments continue to sell silver in the open markets, or retain it in their treasuries.

HB

Recommended Investments *for* January Funds

THESE bonds combine, in their respective fields, the attractive features of high grade investments and good yields.

	Price	To yield about
Dominion of Canada		
All maturities	At market	4.20 to 4.65%
Town of Ste. Agathe des Monts		
5½% Serial Bonds 1931-1955	According to maturity	5.20%
Grace Dart Home Hospital		
5% 1st Mortgage Serial Bonds Series "A" 1934-1950 (*Wholly subsidized as to principal and interest by the Government of the Province of Quebec.*)	According to maturity	4.75 and 4.80%
Shawinigan Water & Power Co.		
4½% 1st mortgage and Collateral Bonds 1970	At market	4.90%
Canadian National Railways (Canada Atlantic Railway)		
4% 1st Mortgage Bonds 1955	85.00	5.10%
Calgary Power Company Ltd.		
5% 1st Mortgage Bonds 1960	97.00	5.20%
British Columbia Telephone Co.		
5% 1st Mortgage Bonds 1960	95.50	5.30%
Montreal Tramways Company		
5% General and Refunding Mortgage Bonds 1955	93.00	5.50%
Inter City Baking Company Ltd.		
5½% 1st Mortgage Bonds 1948 (*Guaranteed unconditionally by Lake of the Woods Milling Co. Limited.*)	94.50	6.00%

Transfer tax to be added to these prices.

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24

Nickel Area's Dividends Total $135,000,000 from First Days

Total dividends paid by International Nickel Co. from inception to December 31, 1930, will aggregate almost $135,000,000. This includes payments made by the Canadian Copper Co., and Mond Nickel Co., up to the date of being merged with International, and represents all dividends paid on both preferred and common stocks of the merged companies.

The following table shows the amount of annual payments made by International Nickel since 1914 and Mond Nickel since 1922, the accumulated totals paid as at those dates.

The dividends paid by Canadian Copper Co. covered the period from 1894 to 1901. Preferred dividends paid by International Nickel covers the period from 1906 to the end of the present year, while the company paid dividends on its common stock from 1909 to 1919 inclusive, and again from 1925 onwards to date.

Payments of the Mond company include dividends on a deferred stock issue amounting to £264,043, covering the period 1906-1914; on preferred stock from 1904 to 1928, and on ordinary stock from 1905 to 1928.

Total Dividends Paid by Nickel Companies

Year	Canadian Copper Co. $	Mond Nickel Pref. £	Mond Nickel Com. £	Int'nl Nickel Pref. $	Int'nl Nickel Com. $
To 1914	§1,975,000	*264,043		4,389,344	17,173,947
1915	....	(not available)		534,756	4,753,937
1916	....	"		534,756	9,431,803
1917	....	"		534,756	10,040,304
1918	....	"		534,756	7,530,228
1919	....	"		534,756	4,183,460
1920	....	"		534,756	none
1921	....	"		534,756	none
1922	....	†1,094,989	†1,565,318	534,756	none
1923	....	175,000	90,000	534,756	none
1924	....	175,000	112,500	534,756	none
1925	....	175,000	112,500	‡935,822	‡1,673,384
1926	....	236,370	112,500	534,756	3,346,768
1927	....	262,500	112,500	534,756	3,346,768
1928	....	262,500	247,500	557,035	4,331,095
1929	....	......	......	2,040,501	12,375,704
1930	....	£2,645,402	£2,352,818	1,933,919	14,150,305
Total	$1,975,000	$12,874,114	$11,450,224	$16,273,693	$92,337,703
Grand Total					$134,910,734

§For period 1894 to 1901, when Canadian Copper Co. merged with Int. Nickel Co.

*Total paid on "Deferred" shares, period 1906-1914.

†Total paid to end of fiscal year 1922 (previous yearly figures not available).

‡For 21 months to Dec. 31, 1925, owing to change in fiscal period from previous March 31.

Mining Inquiries

Noranda

I hold some stock of Noranda Mines and would like your opinion as to whether I should retain it or sell at present prices.

Noranda Mines, in our opinion, should be held rather than disposed of at current prices, although the company saw fit to pass its dividend. This action on the part of the company was fully anticipated as the present price of copper precluded any real profit. As a hold, pending return of normal copper prices, Noranda promises great possibilities. Its high gold content ore makes it one of the lowest-cost copper producers.

Dome; Teck-Hughes

I hold 25 shares of Dome Mines purchased at $10; 50 shares of Teck-Hughes at $6 and 65 shares of Premier Gold at $2.75. Please give me your opinion on my holdings.

In Dome, Teck-Hughes and Premier Gold, we would say that you have a very good collection, although purchased above current prices. We would hesitate to try to better this list.

Premier Gold in our opinion represents one of the better speculative stocks which is at the present time paying a very high dividend return. While its main property is nearing depletion, it has new properties now under development.

Premier Gold

I hold 3,000 shares of Premier Gold Mining Co. stock purchased around $2. Do you consider that this stock is a reasonably safe investment?

We believe Premier Gold to be interesting. It has a long dividend record and at the present time is returning a high yield owing to the fact that the company's principal producer is apparently now nearing depletion.

While the company's earnings will probably show a decline, this year and in immediate future years, it has been building for the future by acquiring properties of merit which have recently come into production, and owing to the sound financial position as well as the excellent management the company enjoys we would be inclined to hold this stock at the present time.

International Nickel

I hold 25 shares of International Nickel purchased at $41 per share. Considering the present low price, would you advise me to purchase 50 shares on margin which would give me an average cost of about 23½? I could cover 75 per cent of the price.

We believe that you could do no better than make further commitments in Nickel with the long hold viewpoint always in mind. Recently, when Nickel dropped to around $12 a share it was doubtless reflecting the possibility of the dividend being cut. Indications are that current earnings are the lowest the company has experienced in many months. We would not be in a hurry to make further commitments unless there are recessions similar to the recent one.

Lake Shore Gold

Reports indicate that at an early date Lake Shore Gold Mines production probably will be at the rate of $3 a share net. I understand the proven ore reserves are enormous. This stock has changed little during the recent demoralized state of the market, which shows how favorably it is considered. But if the above is correct one can reasonably assume a dividend of $2.50 which is about 11 per cent on the stock at $22. Such a return, with a liberal amount going into cash reserves, from a young gold mine with large ore reserves and a chance of future expansion appears too good to be true, and I cannot understand why it has not been discounted to a greater extent in spite of present market conditions.

I have tried to get another side to the picture but cannot hear anything unfavorable, except that Mr. Oakes controls so much stock that the market would be demoralized if anything happened to him and his stock had to be liquidated. That may be so but if one bought outright or on a very liberal margin it should be reasonably safe if the gold is there.

Do you consider it a buy and what margin would you recommend?

Your deductions regarding Lake Shore Gold Mines coincide with our own. Dividends of $2.50 a share do not seem improbable within a year. The stock selling at the price it does at the present time indicates that this rate has been well discounted. There are no unfavorable angles regarding the company's operations that we are aware of, and we regard it as being one of the best managed and having the greatest potentialities of any gold mining property in the Dominion. The company's earnings should also in the future show increases owing to lower production costs as during the past year there have been huge construction expenses which will make for lower costs in the future.

The angle to guide one in making commitments in the stock at the present time is that in addition to getting a satisfactory return on the investments a certain amount must be put aside for amortizing the investment. In a recent issue of The Financial Post this was worked out that, on a basis of $2.50 per share dividend with the stock selling at the present prices, this dividend would have to be continued for something like 16 years if you were to apply approximately 6 per cent as interest on investment and the balance as return of capital.

In our opinion, investment in Lake Shore represents one of the most satisfactory commitments that could be made in gold stocks as far as potential resources are concerned, but as you have mentioned, the yield is low at the present time which reflects the sound conditions and the high opinion the public have of this stock.

We see no cause for worry due to the fact that Mr. Oakes controls so much of the stock as it is hardly likely that the stock would be thrown on the market and liquidated.

In buying, we would recommend that you buy outright rather than on margin.

Wright-Hargreaves

I hold 500 shares of Wright-Hargreaves Mines which were bought at $2.35. I have been considering purchase of 2,000 shares more but would like your opinion as to the advisability of this move.

Wright-Hargreaves has been making progress during the past few months, and the dividend of 5 per cent indicates that the former regular quarterly dividends are to be resumed which would be equivalent to 20 cents per share per annum. This dividend is being amply earned at the present time, and the outlook for increased production and earnings is bright. We believe that at the present time a sincere effort is being made to develop the mine in a big way and to regain the confidence of the public.

Shares purchased at the present prices, around $1.65 per share, cannot be considered in the light of a sound investment, but if purchased from a speculative viewpoint, we believe there will be little cause for regret.

Home Oil

I would like to get your opinion on Home Oil as an investment, and if the future prospects of the company are good. Is it good for a long hold? What is your opinion on Sherritt-Gordon and Teapot Dome Oil? Do you think they will appreciate in the long run? What about Atlantic Keystone Petroleum Inc.?

Shares in the Home Oil Co. cannot be considered other than a speculation on which earnings are indifferent. Production this year has been materially reduced from that enjoyed last year and indications are that earnings will be considerably lower. One new producer was brought in this year and two more wells are drilling. Irrespective of a new well being brought in, the production has declined, and unless future wells stand up better than the ones drilled, no great increase in earnings is in sight.

It is evident that the company was too ambitious in the dividend disbursements. The last one was on May 5 at the rate of 25 cents per share. The future earnings of the company are so indefinite that we would not recommend it as an investment; in addition there is a possibility of increasing the outstanding capitalization in order to gain funds to carry out exploration and development work.

Sherritt-Gordon has a long road to travel before dividends are possible. The company is none too well supplied with cash, facing, as it does, an uncertain future, and it has yet to demonstrate what its operating costs will be. Until there is evidence of a substantial increase in metal prices we can see little attraction in purchasing shares of this company.

Teapot Dome Oil has extensive holdings in Alberta and Wyoming. Seven wells have been drilled on the company's Wyoming property, four in the Naval Reserve section and three in the Spindletop structure. No production, however, is being taken, the wells in the Spindletop area being capped. Neither is there any exploration work going on as it is the company's policy to conserve its cash, which is extremely limited owing to the failure of the brokerage house of Mowat & MacGillivray which is now in liquidation. There is a very close relation with the Atlantic Keystone Petroleum, Inc., and the company has the privilege of exchanging stock for shares in Atlantic Keystone.

Investment in either of these companies is too speculative for the average individual, and while these companies hold extensive areas of potential petroleum-producing property, we very much doubt if, with the financial backing they have, they are the logical companies to carry out such an undertaking. The evidence of possible earnings is too indefinite to make purchase attractive.

N. A. M. E.

I hold some shares, both common and preferred, of Northern Aerial Mineral Exploration Co. Please advise me if they are of any value.

Has this company succeeded in locating anything of value to date, and what are its prospects?

Northern Aerial Mineral Exploration Co., as you are aware, was the pioneer aerial exploration company in the world and has been most active in its exploration campaign. It is well directed and has made an untiring search in the northwest section of Canada for possible mineral resources. To date, its operations have not met with any spectacular success and nothing of proven commercial importance has been found.

The most promising find was made this summer in the Dismal Lake area west of the Copper Mine river. Here a very rich copper find apparently of some proportions was made, but development work has not been sufficient to make any estimate of the potential value. Although a long way from rail transportation, approximately 800 miles, it is claimed that the ore could be shipped by boat from the Coronation Gulf to Alaska and down the Pacific Coast, during the few weeks' open season.

The company deserves a great deal of credit for the thorough and energetic manner in which it has been administered, and it only takes one big find to justify its existence. There is very little market for the stock of the company, either common or preferred, and not being listed there is very little trading in it. Most of the shares are held by prominent mining companies which have been instrumental in financing the operations.

Borden Co. to Enter Field in West. Canada

Borden Company, having established itself notably in Eastern Canada by obtaining control of City Dairy Co. in Toronto, is believed to be negotiating at present for control of Modern Dairy Co. in Winnipeg. In some quarters this detail is regarded as now practically accomplished, and if this is true it marks the entry of Borden's into the dairy business in the Prairie Provinces.

Borden Co. is understood to have purchased property in Winnipeg but for what purpose is not known. It may probably prove that it intends also to erect a by-products factory for dry buttermilk, casein and other by-products for which there would be plenty of surplus raw material at Winnipeg.

Modern Dairy Co. is not one of the larger units in Winnipeg. It lost money at first but it has a fine plant and its attraction to Borden's would be as a nucleus for greater business.

Bongard & Co. Takes Over Ussher Son & Co. Business

Bongard & Co., has taken over all customers' accounts, shares and securities, including open orders, of the firm of Ussher Son & Co., as at the close of business on December 31, 1930.

The Toronto Stock Exchange seat, formerly held by this firm, has been transferred to Bongard & Co.

Index of Mine Shares Registers Some Gain

The weighted index number of 17 mining stocks computed by the Dominion bureau of statistics at the base of 1926 equals 100 was 60.8 for the week ending January 1, as compared with 58.1 for the previous week.

Eleven gold stocks rose from 57.2 to 60.6. Gold-copper stocks represented by Amulet and Noranda fell from 65.7 to 65.5. Four silver and miscellaneous stocks remaining unchanged at 29.1.

Among the gold stocks the weekly average prices behaved as follows: Lake Shore rose from $21.71 to $23.36. McIntyre from $18.56 to $19.49, Teck-Hughes from $5.65 to $6.05. Dome from $8.71 to $8.91, Hollinger from $6.08 to $6.22, and Wright-Hargreaves from $1.68 to $1.81.

Average weekly prices were higher for both of the gold-copper stocks. Amulet rose from 26c to 30c, and Noranda from $13.57 to $13.88.

In the silver and miscellaneous group, Nipissing rose from $1.15 to $1.19, and Mining Corporation from $1.32 to $1.42, while Coniagas fell from 80 cents to 53 cents.

Opens Canadian Head Office

Insurance Co. of North America, heading a group of allied companies, has opened a Canadian head office in Toronto under the management of H. C. Mills, previously manager for western Canada. Robert Hampson & Son, Ltd., will manage operations in Quebec.

The group which represents over $200,000,000 in assets, includes Indemnity Insurance Co. of North America, Allied Insurance Co. of Philadelphia and the Philadelphia Fire & Marine Insurance Co.

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At The City's Centre . . .

At the north-east corner of Charlotte & Princess Streets, Saint John, demolition of existing buildings will shortly commence to make way for the construction of a modern six and seven story parking garage.

Located right at the city's centre alongside the Admiral Beatty Hotel, one block from the Clifton, two blocks from the Royal — and immediately adjacent to the business section and best residential areas, "The Dominion Garage" will meet a great need in the city's development.

The Princess Sales Company are now offering 7% cumulative preferred stock carrying a bonus of 50% in common stock.

We believe that investors in the Princess Realty Company Limited will be well repaid. "The Dominion Garage" is ideally situated; estimates have provided very conservatively for only 60% occupancy; and financing to date has been arranged most economically.

Preferred shares — $10 each and with every ten shares we offer 5 shares of common stock as a bonus.

As the stock is being taken up rapidly, we would suggest that investors take immediate advantage of this present offer. Inquiries addressed to the Princess Sales Company will receive courteous and prompt attention.

THE PRINCESS SALES CO.
Charlotte St., Cor. Princess
SAINT JOHN, N.B.

Canada's Position Reviewed

Vital Facts For Business Men

Buying Power — A carefully compiled estimate of Canadian purchasing power for 1931 in each of the five economic areas, with key statistics for 80 or more leading Canadian cities—illustrated with colored maps and charts.

Foreign Capital — Analysis of foreign capital invested in Canada.

Branch Plants—Analysis of Canada as a field for foreign branch plants; showing how American and British manufacturers may take advantage of tariff and resources to manufacture profitably in Canada.

Foreign Trade—Details of Canada's trade treaties with Great Britain and with other countries—volume and type of trade now carried on.

Agriculture—Revenue by provinces and commodities.

Mining — Value of production and the buying power represented in this important field.

Analysis of Industries—Value of production, capital invested, latest statistics and outlook in all of Canada's most important industries.

International Trade—What Canada sells to and buys from other countries.

Commodity Prices — Price records on over 100 articles. Cost of living.

Population and Immigration — Present position and statistics for years back.

Taxation—Income Tax, Succession Duties, Corporation Taxes,—the laws and regulations.

Canadian Banking—Returns of chartered banks, bank debits, branch banks.

Insurance, Trust and Loan—Details of position of life and fire insurance companies and of fraternal societies—facts re trust and loan companies.

Investment Situation—Trend of common stocks by groups. Record of bond sales.

Transportation and Communication — A picture of the importance of this vital factor in Canada's growth.

PARTICULAR interest attaches to the appearance of the new BUSINESS YEAR BOOK just issued by The Financial Post.

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